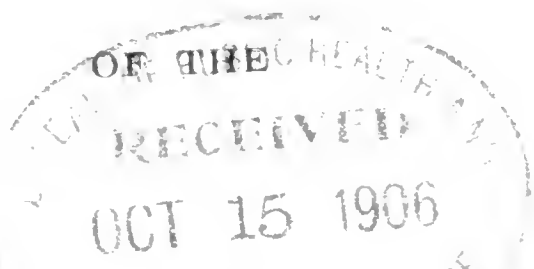


1892

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT



STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, MAY 2D, 1892.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.  
DACOSTA PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.  
1892.

Compliments of

**JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,**

State Health Officer of Florida.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
OF FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, MAY 2D, 1892.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.  
DACOSTA PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.  
1892.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA.

HON. W. B. HENDERSON, President, Tampa, Fla.  
HON. J. P. TALIAFERRO, Jacksonville, Fla.  
DR. WARREN E. ANDERSON, Pensacola, Fla.  
DR. JOSEPH Y. PORTER, State Health Officer and  
Secretary, Key West, Fla.

Office of the Board, Jacksonville, Fla.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TAMPA, FLA., May 2, 1892.

*To His Excellency, Governor Francis P. Fleming:*

SIR—As President of the State Board of Health of Florida it becomes my duty to render you such report of the transactions of the Board during the past year, and to recommend such modifications in the law as will tend to enhance the usefulness of the Board, as may be deemed advisable. In consequence of the short time during which I have filled the office of President of the Board, there is but little to dwell upon other than to heartily approve the recommendations made in the reports of the late President, Dr. R. P. Daniel, and the State Health Officer, which are appended, for your consideration.

I would particularly invite your attention to those portions of the reports mentioned, which deal with the necessity for the establishment of disinfection stations at Fernandina and Key West, which have been delayed this year by reason of lack of funds; the erection of a Boarding Station at Punta Gorda, with a physician in charge, which has been ordered by the Board; the valuable service rendered during the season of '91 by the State Quarantine Patrol Boat "Missoe;" and the urgent necessity noted for a change in the method of collecting the vital statistics of the State.

\* The existence of cases of leprosy in the State and the interpretation of the law in regard thereto, whether the Board is authorized to provide an asylum on Mullet Key and maintain these unfortunates at the expense of the State, is also laid before your notice.

The difficulty experienced by the executive officer of the Board in carrying out the regulations in regard to quarantine, through the division of authority with the County Boards of Health, is becoming more and more apparent as each quaran-

time season comes around, and I am convinced in the belief, as is expressed by my distinguished predecessor, that the State Board of Health should operate and directly control all of the quarantines of the ports, instead of dividing this authority as under the present law with the County Boards of Health. It is believed that a more economical administration of health protection can be had with—at the same time more satisfactory results—less clashing with the foreign ship masters, and still less confusion resulting. Due economy consistent with efficient management has been exercised in regard to the finances of the Board. It is regretted that the small balance remaining over the yearly running expenses forced the Board this year to abandon the projected quarantine establishments at Key West and Fernandina, the necessity for which, at the points named, has already been referred to.

The watchfulness and aggressive vigilance of the State Health Officer, particularly at the points on the coast the most exposed to the introduction of contagious disease, has given such good results in the past three years in the execution of the Quarantine Maritime Rules that I am encouraged to hope for equally happy results during the coming season.

Respectfully,

W. B. HENDERSON,  
*President State Board of Health.*

## REPORT OF EX-PRESIDENT R. P. DANIEL, M. D.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 18, 1892.

*Governor F. P. Fleming:*

SIR—Although that period of the year at which the President of the State Board of Health is required to make his annual report to the Governor has not arrived, yet, in view of the fact that the resignation which I have tendered as a member of the Board is about to take effect, I deem it proper to present to your Excellency, and thereby place on record, a brief summary of such transactions and events relating to the operations of the Health Department of the State as may seem proper, to enable my successor in office to embrace in the next annual report such features of the former as he may deem desirable.

### THE GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the State during the past year, I am happy to state, has been good, and we have been spared the presence of epidemic disease of any kind. There were several sensational alarms, which the timely and judicious efforts of the State Health Officer promptly arrested and removed.

### RELATIONS WITH OTHER BOARDS.

The official relations of this Board with various health authorities beyond our State have been pleasant as well as satisfactory, and there is exhibited a growing confidence in our desire and ability to protect our neighbors, as well as ourselves, against contagious and infectious disease.

### COUNTY BOARDS.

Whilst I am pleased to express my high appreciation of the ability as well as cordiality with which many of the County Boards of Health have co-operated with the State Board in carrying out the rules and regulations of the latter, yet I deem it my duty to report some of the former as indifferent and irresponsible.



I believe it would promote the financial as well as sanitary interest of the people of this State to abolish County Boards of Health entirely, and to legally authorize the State Board to appoint and pay such local health inspectors as might appear needful. Certainly this is the only method by which any data can be collected sufficiently full and reliable to possess value in formulating vital statistic returns for our State; and such statistics, if comprehensive and exact, would, without doubt, demonstrate the healthfulness of Florida, and indirectly promote her interests and materially aid in her development.

#### MEETINGS.

There have been held three meetings of the Board since the last annual report was made, viz.: July 21, 1891, at the request of the Hon. W. K. Hyer, for the purpose of revising section 3, maritime and medical inspection of the rules and regulations; October 27, 1891, at Mullet Key, to examine the Station prior to the close of the quarantine season, and to consider certain changes and additions to this Station, suggested by the State Health Officer; and at Jacksonville, January 12, 1892, to consider bids for ballast crib at Mullet Key, and for erection of a fumigating station and disinfecting plant at Key West.

#### INSPECTORS.

There have been employed by the Board of Health Office during the past year four inspectors. Two of these were temporary, for the quarantine season only, and two are permanent. These latter, it has appeared advisable, to continue on duty the year round owing to the amount of intercourse with infected or suspicious localities during the winter months, which is had at the points where they are stationed, and I believe that there are several other points in the State which it would be wise to guard by similar permanent inspection service.

#### QUARANTINE STATIONS.

The quarantine and disinfection station at Mullet Key, which—erected during the previous year—was put in operation at the commencement of the quarantine season of 1891, has worked with a success beyond our expectations, and, as you may observe from the statement herewith transmitted, was very

nearly self-supporting during its first year. It had been our calculation that a station similar in character and adapted in capacity to the requirements of that port should have been by this time in course of construction at or near Key West; but the Board at its last meeting, after considering the report in regard to this matter which was laid before it by the State Health Officer, deemed it inadvisable to authorize such large additional outlay at present, particularly in view of the fact that the United States Marine Hospital Department has in course of construction a disinfecting plant at Dry Tortugas, some sixty miles distant from Key West, and this will probably be ready for utilization by the next quarantine season. This, it is hoped, will relieve the situation sufficiently until further steps can be taken in this direction, if found necessary, by the State Board.

The ports on the east coast of the State have relied upon the Government refuge station at Sapelo for such emergencies as have thus far arisen; but as this station is not equipped in such manner as to make it altogether satisfactory, I trust that either a complete outfit for fumigating and disinfecting will very soon be erected at Sapelo by the United States Government, or that the health authorities of Florida may be able and will deem it advisable to provide a station at some suitable point for the use of the ports above referred to.

I have refrained from making a more extended report at this time in view of the fact that the State Health Officer will shortly compile an ample and detailed statement of the operations of the Board in relation to its executive department, and I hope that what is here presented for consideration may meet your approbation.

I am, very respectfully yours,

R. P. DANIEL, M. D.,  
*President State Board of Health.*

## HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 2, 1892.

*To the Honorable President and Members of the State Board of Health of Florida:*

GENTLEMEN—In presenting the third annual report of the work of the executive office of the State Board of Health, occasion is given to congratulate the Board upon the success of its labors for the past three years. That no epidemics or panics have occurred and consequent derangement of business relations, is due to the maintenance of the policy adopted by the Board at its organization.

The personnel of the Board has been changed since its last annual meeting in the resignations of the President, Dr. R. P. Daniel, of Jacksonville, and Hon. W. K. Hyer, of Pensacola, in January last. As the relations between the members have always been of the most pleasant and harmonious character, it is evident that pressure of other and personal business made it difficult for these gentlemen to devote the time and attention to the work which its importance demanded. The Governor filled the vacancies by the appointment of Hon. J. P. Taliaferro, of Jacksonville, and Dr. W. E. Anderson, of Pensacola. At a meeting of the Board held February 15, 1892, for the purpose of re-organization, Hon. W. B. Henderson, of Tampa, was elected President of the Board, and the policy of the former Board confirmed in its rules and regulations.

### GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the State during the past year has been fairly good, and, as remarked in former reports, it is confidently believed that had more attention been paid by the public to the minor matters of hygiene and sanitation the mortality would have been greatly lessened from what is known as the preventable diseases. The *Texas Health Journal* aptly puts it in saying:

History shows that by cleanliness epidemics may be checked, many of them at least; that police regulations, disinfection

and isolation are potential factors in stamping out the invasion of epidemic diseases—all this, too, without the least regard to the relative position of "Jupiter and Saturn." This is what should be fastened on the public. Let all theories of epidemics go. Get clean and remain clean; see that over-crowding is avoided, that streets are cleaned, that back alleys and cellars are dry and clean; disinfect privy vaults and all questionable places. These matters well attended to and epidemics will at least lose one of their favorite foods—filth.

There has been a remarkable decrease in the prevalence of "suspicious rumors" during the past three years, and for the year just ended the State Board of Health has had but two occasions to make an investigation.

In April last a request was received from the Health Officer of Alabama for information in regard to the health of Tampa, as it had been reported to him that a suspicious fever prevailed there. A thorough investigation decided the falsity of the rumor, and traced the source and origin to New Orleans. The correspondence in this case is appended.

In August, 1891, the President of the Board was informed of the existence of a case of fever, with suspicious symptoms, at St. Luke's Hospital in the City of Jacksonville. The patient died, and the post-mortem held confirmed a diagnosis, made before death, of *malarial pernicious fever*.

### YELLOW FEVER.

On November 3d the City Health Officer of Jacksonville informed the President of the State Board of Health of a case of yellow fever in the practice of Dr. Neal Mitchell. The patient was promptly removed to the Sand Hills Hospital, five miles from the city, and there treated until recovery. After proper disinfection of effects he was discharged. The history of this case is interesting in that the young man came direct from Bluefields, Nicaragua, on steamship "Whitney" to New Orleans, and landed at this last port in a healthy condition on November 1st (so reported by the President of the Louisiana Board of Health) and passed the quarantine inspection there. He left Bluefields on October 26th and New Orleans November 1st, reaching Jacksonville, sick, on the evening of Novem-



ber 2d. The county health authorities were notified of this case by a confidential letter, and whilst there was no attempt at concealment of the facts, at the same time no undue publicity or sensational reports became current. The isolation of the case was perfected by the city authorities without the intervention of the State Board of Health, an action which is commendable and deserving of much credit. A companion of this patient from Bluefields was traced to Lake Worth, where he was reported by Dr. R. B. Potter, the attending physician, who is also the president of the Dade County Board of Health, to have had a sharp attack of "malarial bilious fever." No disastrous results followed either of these cases.

On October 15, 1891, Dr. J. L. Horsey, the Assistant State Health Officer and Port Physician at Fernandina, reported the German bark "*Soli Deo Gloria*" ashore on the north end of Amelia Island with a crew suspected of being infected with yellow fever. On the same date Dr. C. W. Johnson, of Jacksonville, who had been on a fishing cruise near Talbot Island, informed the State Health Officer that this crew had landed on Talbot Island with all their effects, and that the captain and one man were, according to his understanding of symptoms, evidently convalescing from yellow fever. Transportation was immediately procured, and the State Health Officer, with Dr. Johnson, proceeded to Talbot Island, where the crew, seven sailors and the captain, were found being cared for by some negroes living there. Close questioning of the captain and mate developed the information that the "*Soli Deo Gloria*" had sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, September 19th with eleven men; three were lost at sea from what the captain called "sunstroke," but which evidence confirmed as yellow fever. Information received about the same time from the United States Consul at Kingston stated that the ballast in the "*Soli Deo Gloria*" was transferred from the German bark "*Elene*," last from Rio Janeiro, on board of which a seaman died five days out, and the captain was sick on arrival at Kingston and died there on September 11th; evidence being in favor of yellow fever. Accordingly the shipwrecked crew of the "*Soli Deo Gloria*" were quarantined on the Island until

transportation could be sent to take them to the South Atlantic Quarantine Station at Sapelo. The bark became a total wreck and was bought at public sale by the Nassau County Board of Health, and was destroyed by fire.

On July 14th the steamship "*Nigretia*," from Vera Cruz, arrived at Pensacola Quarantine Station and was immediately inspected. The captain, in answer to usual questions, stated that there was no sickness on his vessel, nor had there been during his stay at Vera Cruz, or on the voyage. No mention was made in the ship's log of any sickness during the time at sea. The following day the Port Physician was called to see some of the crew who were said to be sick with diarrhoea, and also the second engineer, who was complaining. This man exhibited more than suspicious symptoms of yellow fever, and action was taken accordingly. The steamer was quarantined at the extreme end of the quarantine wharf, away from all communication with other ships and the shore. No one visited her except the Port Physician. While at Vera Cruz the "*Nigretia*" lay in the "Roads" about half a mile from the shore, and it is said that the only parties allowed on shore were the captain and third mate. As soon as it was decided that the sickness was yellow fever, and the vessel could procure coal, she was ordered to the Chandelieu Quarantine Station. The contagion was not communicated to any other vessel at quarantine, and no evil results followed. The correspondence in reference to this case is given in the Appendix.

On December 3d the American schooner "*Warren Adams*" arrived off Fernandina from Santiago de Cuba, with her captain ill with yellow fever. Assistant State Health Officer Horsey placed the vessel in quarantine and visited the patient until death ensued, when the schooner was sent to Sapelo.

Thus it will be seen that, although having the disease at our doors, the vigilance of the health authorities prevented an entrance into the State.

#### SMALL POX.

This disease had been quite prevalent the past year throughout the country, especially in Canada and in the neighboring State of Georgia.

On April 27, 1891, the Health Officer of Jacksonville reported a supposed case of the disease to the State health authorities, taking all due precautions by isolation and vaccination to prevent general infection. The case terminated favorably without further contagion.

The patient was supposed to have contracted the disease in the southern portion of the State; although investigation failed to prove just how, when or where. The county health authorities were warned in confidential communications.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

This disease has been more prevalent than during last year, but no general prevalence has resulted from the isolated cases reported throughout the State at various times. Several cases have been reported from time to time in Jacksonville and Pensacola, but the total deaths in the State for the year amount to but four.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

The long drought which has prevailed in the State, by lowering potable water in cistern tanks and shallow wells, has had much to do, in fact, has been the chief cause of the increase of cases of Typhoid Fever over the number of last year, but to ascribe the occurrence of all the cases in the State to defective hygiene in special localities would appear to be both unjust and illogical. The Northern press, particularly that of New York, by sensational headlines, and articles as well, has lately endeavored to represent that there existed at the hotels in St. Augustine and Tampa defects in the sanitary arrangement of these hostelrys calculated to originate the poison which in turn produces Typhoid Fever. Whether the charges of these papers are the outcome of ignorance of facts or are made through malicious intent to injure those winter resorts, it is evident that to make such sweeping statements that persons arriving at either St. Augustine, Tampa or any other portion of the State from points beyond the State and from the large centers of population, could develop in a day or two residence in the State Typhoid Fever from causes directly attributable to these localities, displays an ignorance

of the nature of the disease in question which an intelligent public must reject.

The State Health Officer has made a careful personal examination of the larger hotels in St. Augustine and Tampa, and has no hesitancy in saying that his observations have developed nothing in the sanitary construction or the potable water of these hotels calculated to produce Typhoid Fever or its allied diseases. Therefore, the belief is expressed that in the large majority of the cases the producing cause was imbibed by the individual elsewhere and before arriving in the State. The tourist travel the past winter to St. Augustine and Tampa was unusually large and, it is learned, was principally from the West. Chicago is known to have had a large number of cases of Typhoid Fever during the autumn and winter, due, it is said, to impure lake water from sewage pollution. Other towns of the West and East have been similarly unfortunate in this respect. Havana, the Mecca of the tourist travel during the winter, has had quite a prevalence of this disease, as may be seen from the report of the United States Sanitary Inspector attached to the Consulate at that point. Is it not possible, and even probable, that many of these pleasure-seekers coming from these points contracted the disease in these points to develop elsewhere later on in their travels? The belief is firmly expressed that with the bettering of the hygiene and sanitary systems of the towns in the State, particularly of the larger cities, by instituting sewerage and sub-soil drainage, the abolishment of tanks for potable water storage, Typhoid Fever will notably decrease in prevalence in Florida, for it has already been noted that a better health prevails than formerly in those places in the State where artesian water from great depth is freely used for domestic purposes and sewerage has taken the place of the midden and bucket system.

#### VACCINATION.

During the year ending December 31, 1891, ten thousand and four hundred points of vaccine virus were furnished through this office to County Boards of Health and individuals, both of the medical profession and laity. It is indeed



gratifying to note that the sentiment against this protective measure has materially lessened in this State, and assistance is proffered by school boards and the principals of both public and private schools, to secure immunity against small pox, by insisting upon the observance of the requirement of the State Board of Health in this respect. Appeals by letter and circular have been freely distributed, and every aid has been employed to keep this necessary measure before the public and before those especially charged by law to enforce its observance. As an early proof of the value of vaccination a correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* writes:

Six black children, the first who had ever been vaccinated at the Island of Reunion, and from whom 5,000 people were vaccinated, were shipped on board the vessel *Jeune Caroline*, bound for one of the Seychelles Islands to perform quarantine for small pox.

The children were three months on board the ship eating, drinking and sleeping with the sick; during the time of quarantine they were inoculated with the virus taken from the pustules of the diseased passengers, by large incisions made in both arms. From the report made at the time and communicated to the Central Society of Vaccine by the minister of the home department, it was found that, although these six children had slept under the same blankets, and in contact with the pustules of the sick, eating and drinking out the same vessels, and having been inoculated with pus from the patients who ultimately died of the disease, they were all preserved from the contagion and were, during the whole time, in perfect health. The proof and counterproof is one of the most severe tests ever performed and ought to have a marked place in the history of vaccination. The fact of six children having lived in perfect health on board a small pox ship, infected with small pox—six of whom died—twenty to twenty-five others with crusts all over the body, with seven deaths before their arrival at the quarantine station, all packed in a small space between decks, is perhaps the most crucial test ever witnessed of preservation by vaccination.

Again the *Maine Sanitary Inspector*, October, 1891, quotes Dr. Edson, of the New York Board of Health, as saying, concerning the efficacy of vaccination:

During over nine years' service in the health department of New York I have never seen a case of small pox in a person

who had been successfully vaccinated within five years, and the number of cases I have seen amount into the hundreds. During that period I have seen only one inspector of contagious diseases contract small pox, and he was the only inspector who disbelieved in vaccination and refused to have it performed on himself.

On the other hand the same journal points out the fearful responsibility assumed by the anti-vaccinationists in this country and mentions one of the leaders, Rev. Ralph Fothergill, of Fall River, Mass., who advised the public to abstain from vaccination. He contracted small pox and died from it, leaving four of his children in his house sick with the same disease.

#### LEPROSY.

In May last this office was advised of a death from leprosy in the City of Pensacola and of the feeling of apprehension of some of its citizens on that account. A subsequent visit to Pensacola by the State Health Officer failed to confirm the suspicions of other cases, and there have been no other deaths from this disease reported this year. The year previous, owing to sensational reports published in Northern papers respecting this disease at Key West, the State Health Officer of Texas (Dr. Rutherford) placed restrictions on freight and passengers from Key West, and the Mallory Line of steamers from New York to Galveston were forbidden to hold communication with that place. Communications by wire and letter representing the groundlessness of such exaggerated fears, finally induced Dr. Rutherford to remove the embargo he had placed against the cigar industry in Key West. In the last report it was said:

Although the State Board of Health has at no time been officially notified of the existence of leprosy in Key West, yet I do not deny, nor have I any authority for doing so, that cases, isolated in character, have not heretofore prevailed in that place; indeed it would be strange had not isolated cases occurred, in view of the, until very recently, unrestricted and uninspected communication between Key West and Havana and Nassau. Physicians of reliability have told me that leprosy has been treated in Key West by them. They never knew, however, of many cases; certainly not more than six or eight at one time, and of late years, through death, the

number has been decreasing. These unfortunates were kept off the public streets, and in no instance was the disease communicated to any other member of the family.

Within the past month my attention has been directed to two cases of leprosy at Key West, a man and a woman, the latter a pauper. The diagnosis of the disease in these cases admits of no doubt, and was confirmed by Drs. Murray, Sweeting and Armona, as well as by the State Health Officer. Both cases are isolated as well as can be done without hospital accommodations and in a segregated colony. The pauper is cared for by the State and the other patient by his family. Both patients are black and came originally from the Bahamas, but resided in Key West several years before the development of the disease.

As leprosy is liable to be found in any city of the State, and as public opinion is very much aroused as to the danger arising from contact with this disease, it becomes the duty of each State, in the absence of any provision by the general government, to segregate the cases and humanely care for these unfortunates, properly secluded from public travel or communication. To accomplish this it is suggested that a hospital or settlement be established on Mullet Key, which is sufficiently large to admit of a settlement of this kind, properly isolated and kept apart from the quarantine establishment already located there. The State Board of Health has a revocable license for this island from the general government, and it appears to be a proper expenditure of public funds for the Board to defend the people of the State from this loathsome disease by the segregation of its victims in the way recommended.

#### MEETINGS.

In addition to the annual meeting held May 4, 1891, there have been four special meetings of the Board—on July 21st, at Jacksonville, to consider the advisability of amending sections 3 and 4 of Maritime Quarantine Rules of the State Board of Health; on October 27th, at Mullet Key, to examine the operations of the station for the season and to determine upon certain improvements suggested by the State Health Officer; on

January 12th, at Jacksonville, to consider plans and specifications and bids submitted by the State Health Officer for the construction of a disinfecting plant at Key West and a hospital and ballast crib at the Mullet Key station, and on February 15, 1892, at Jacksonville, to re-organize the Board, caused by the resignations of Dr. Daniel and Mr. Hyer.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Constant and unremitting attention has been given to this subject of health advancement during the past year; in fact a large portion of the correspondence of the office has been devoted to appeals to the physicians of the State to report the number of births and deaths occurring in their practice.

The County Boards of Health have as frequently been urged to make prompt returns, and every effort has been made both with the individual and the Boards to make efficient an important work of the State Board. After three years of effort to acquire vital statistics of the State, it cannot be said that the results have been either encouraging or of much practical benefit; nor can hope for any increased efficiency under the present system of collecting and reporting them be entertained. The Board requires County Boards of Health to collect (except in the larger towns where the City Board of Health generally does the work) the total number of births, marriages and deaths, with the cause of death, from the several towns in the county, and such other information of sanitary interest as can be learned, and forward these returns monthly to the office of the State Board of Health. This is the law, but of the forty five counties in the State not more than eighteen have at one time made monthly reports, and never for consecutive months. Many counties have no County Board of Health. Excuses for failure to render reports in total or in part have invariably been ascribed to want of money to pay intelligent inspectors and collectors, or the omission of physicians to make returns of their cases, particularly births.

Except in the sparsely settled portions of the State (and they are now getting rare) the number and names of the dead with the cause of death can generally be had from the sexton of a cemetery, who is ordinarily prohibited from burying any



corpse without permission from the civil authority of a town or county, based on a certificate of death issued by a competent physician or official, but the same system of regulation is not applicable to births; hence if physicians and midwives do not report their cases, this information, which is important for comparison and study, is lost to the State Registrar, and the vital statistics of the State must necessarily be imperfect.

An intelligent compilation of the phenomena of human life contained in a birth, marriage and death enumeration, with the causes of death, constitutes a health history as well as a politico-economic history of a community or State, which will appeal to the careful consideration and study of an intelligent public, both at home and abroad, and will be an invitation to a class of immigrants whose reasoning powers would dictate a search for such special information as regards healthfulness, from a study of these statistics.

Florida invites immigration, and in order to draw a desirable class from outside of the State, clear, reliable and intelligent statistical data is required, and when obtained will be a sure guide to attract the best class of immigrants. This class we invite by our genial climate and by the varied sources of industry and wealth now opening up, but if we would hold out inducements to the dweller of the extreme North or the inhabitants of the Middle States to adopt Florida as a home, it is but just that the fullest evidence of its highest degree of healthfulness is furnished, as well as other information dealing with sanitary matters. It may be said that the State Board of Health is the best immigration bureau for inviting the best material the State can have.

From the study of the birth and death rate of a State or community, the thoughtful student deduces the increase or decrease of the population, with the death rate at certain ages, of the sexes and races, and from these deductions ascertains the causes that operate to shorten life and how possibly to avoid them. From carefully collected statistics covering the deductions of years, tables of life expectancy have been framed, which form the basis of all life insurance. A very important work of the State Board of Health is the collection

of vital statistics. It was hoped that the County Boards of Health would take an active interest in collecting statistics of births, marriages and deaths of their respective counties for the State Board for consolidation and publication. In the consummation of this hope it has been greatly disappointed, and experiencing so many mortifying failures in the endeavor to accomplish this most necessary work of sanitation through individuals or bodies not directly responsible to the State Board, better results cannot be expected unless the recommendation, made in the past two annual reports, is approved of and adopted. When the State Board of Health relieves the County Boards of Health from the duty of collecting vital statistical data, and appoints and pays intelligent collectors in each county, men appointed for special fitness and earnest interest in this work, then and then only can reliable and regular reports be had. The expense which this system would incur would be but an investment of so much money which will double itself many times over in the near future, by inviting immigration of a substantial nature, and as an expenditure will be insignificant to the immense benefit to the people of the State in acquiring knowledge of the causes which produce disease, and the necessary measures to be secured to prevent the same.

There has not been as close attention paid to compiling of statistical reports as their value demands. The want of a standard nomenclature is also greatly felt, and attention was directed to this subject in last year's report, and it was hoped that the Medical Association of the State would consider the matter. It is understood that a report was made recommending the adoption by the Association of the Nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of England and that copies of this nomenclature were to be published in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution by the Association. When this is done, the State Board can require that all reports of deaths shall conform to this nomenclature. Some of the embarrassments resulting from defective returns is so clearly put in the "Occidental Medical Series" that a partial repro-

duction of the article is very applicable at this time and on this subject:

Statistics in relation to any subject are valuable in proportion to their accuracy and completeness. In the absence of any comprehensive system for the collection and tabulation of vital statistics in the United States the only data available are the reports of the larger cities and towns. From these reports figures are obtainable upon which general conclusions can be based, and it is in the highest degree desirable that the only available statistics should not be rendered worthless by the carelessness or ignorance of compilers. We have been led to these observations by the discovery that glaring errors are unfortunately frequent in the reports of health departments, and a careful investigation of a large number of reports from various cities demonstrates the necessity of calling attention to this subject.

The failure of the last Legislature to provide by law for the registration of vital statistics in the State makes the adoption and enforcement of a recommendation of this nature an imperative necessity, that the rules of the State Board of Health in this respect shall be observed in a thorough manner.

Bulletins of the reports received have been published monthly in a consolidated form. From a study of these partial reports it is found that:

Typhoid fever caused 120 deaths in *ten counties*, from which reports were received during the entire year, having a population of 149,941, making a death rate of .80 per 1,000 of the population.

Consumption caused 262 deaths in the *same counties*, being a death rate of 1.76 per 1,000 of population. Of this number 199 were natives and 63 residents of a few days to a year.

Pneumonia caused 102 deaths, or .67 per 1,000 of the population.

Heart disease caused 85 deaths, or .56 per 1,000 of the population of the same counties.

In the Appendix will be found various statistical tables compiled from the reports received during the year.

#### THE QUARANTINE SERVICE

Has been maintained the past year with close attention to every detail, and to this can be attributed the freedom from importation of epidemic diseases into the State. The Mullet Key quarantine station on the west coast, constructed in 1890, was successfully conducted from May to November, embracing the active quarantine season. Two hundred and fifteen vessels arrived at this station during the summer of 1891, and after inspection were either released or detained for discharge of ballast and disinfection. Two thousand six hundred and twenty passengers and five thousand two hundred and seventy-eight seamen, belonging to vessels from infected ports, were thoroughly examined and passed without detention; and the fact that no case of sickness of any kind found entrance into the State through Florida and Havana lines of steamers, is satisfactory evidence of thoroughness in the primary inspection of individuals on departure from Havana, and seems conclusive as to the efficiency of protection in the acclimation certificates required by the State Board of Health in its regulations.

The fees collected at this station was \$3,642.50, and \$3,961.03 was expended in maintaining the same. To operate the plant it was found necessary to employ a force of six, including a Physician in Charge.

Owing to the growth of the phosphate industry, increased shipping will demand of this station special work necessary for vessels from infected ports to enable them to enter our ports, and this will produce a revenue which it is thought will, in a few years, render the plant self-supporting and independent of financial help from the State. A ballast crib for the discharge of ballast from infected ports has been ordered built at this station, and will be ready when the active season for operating the plant arrives. The crib will be connected with the island by a tramway, thus securing means to obtain clean ballast to replace the infected, which will be discharged. Another tank for storing fresh water has been ordered, and a hoisting engine will be placed on the ballast crib.



Besides the quarantine station at Mullet Key, the State Board of Health has maintained coast inspection at Manatee, Sarasota, Boca Grande and Punta Rassa, through intelligent citizens, by paying them small salaries for this service; which, except at Boca Grande Pass, has been more of a surveillance than an active work of inspection. On account of the increase of freight and shipping from Punta Gorda and the Charlotte Harbor region, the carriers of which are generally chartered in and arrive from a foreign infected port, it is now thought that the Board should no longer delay placing at this port (Boca Grande) a competent physician of keen discrimination and firmness, to compel an observance of the quarantine rules and regulations of the Board, and measures have already been taken to secure permission from the United States Lighthouse Department to erect a small cottage on Gasparilla Island as a boarding station. This island lies at the entrance to Charlotte Harbor, and is practically occupied by the Lighthouse Department as a light station. A force of three men, including the physician, will be sufficient for the present demands. From this point vessels for Punta Gorda from infected or suspicious ports, or in any way suspected as to their sanitation, can be sent to Mullet Key, sixty miles north, for cleansing and disinfection.

The quarantine and patrol boat, purchased by the Board in 1890, rendered efficient service during the past quarantine season. Being constantly on the move, a supervision was had over the whole of the western coast from Key West to Pensacola. This means of surveillance and inspection has been a valuable part of the quarantine system of the State, and the cost is small as compared with the sense of security and confidence inspired in the public mind that watchfulness in this respect is exercised; and, again, the cost is much below that of the charter of a similar boat for this service every summer. Some changes in the boiler and woodwork have been made during the winter, which were necessary to secure greater speed and better conveniences for the crew. Not having been built for this especial work, it was not to be expected that a boat would be found already built exactly suitable in

every detail for this work, but it is thought that for the price originally paid for the boat, \$5,000, the bargain was exceptional and that she is an exceedingly cheap boat, with an equal amount spent in alterations and slight repairs. It has been asked by the critics of the State Board of Health, both in the ranks of the general public and by legislators, of what special use this patrol boat has been or will be? It is difficult to answer this query, because as yet no necessity has arisen to transport persons or vessels from infected localities to refuge stations, nor has it been necessary to make seizures but once for the violation of the Maritime Quarantine Rules of the State; but as these emergencies are liable to arise at any time, it is necessary to provide against their occurrence in the matter of health as it is in a business point of view to provide against loss by fire by insurance. While the State guards the main ports of entry through the local boards against invasion of disease by sea, her smaller ports and inlets are more or less exposed, and many parts of the coast thus unprotected would seem to invite the entrance of fevers. This the Board seeks to remedy by means of the coast patrol steamer "Missoe." The charge made by the enemies of the Board, and in the last Legislature, and by some of the press, that the "Missoe" was but a pleasure yacht of the State Health Officer, does that officer and the quarantine system a gross injustice. If any of the hypercritical and captious will cruise in this vessel from May to November, on the west coast of Florida, subjected to cramped space for movement, hot sun, sudden squalls and the armies of insects, it is thought that the decision will speedily be reached that the service is not one of pleasure, nor will it require a season's work to arrive at such a conclusion. The employees of the Board have a right to expect a serviceable and seaworthy vessel in which to perform this duty, and to secure this, and only this, have the public funds been expended.

At a special meeting of the Board at Tampa last October, the State Health Officer submitted the increasing necessity for a disinfecting plant, similar to that at Mullet Key, for the harbor of Key West, and he was at that meeting instructed

to locate a site in the harbor, prepare plans and secure bids on the same, and to report to the Board at an early date. At the same meeting he was instructed to procure plans and bids for a hospital building to be erected at Mullet Key, and for a crib for storing ballast coming from infected ports. Accordingly, plans with specifications and bids were submitted at a special meeting held January 12, 1892, when the State Health Officer earnestly advocated the erection of the Disinfection Plant at Key West, and submitted a petition and resolution from the Commissioners of the city of Key West in relation thereto. The action of the Board was as follows: "*Resolved*, That for the present the Board agree that it is impracticable to let the contract for the Station at Key West." The necessity for this work is so apparent that its execution must be effected very shortly, and it is to be hoped that before the end of this year a plant for steam disinfection may be in successful operation at Key West.

The bid for the erection of the hospital building at Mullet Key was accepted and contract awarded to Mr. S. L. Jones, of Tampa, the lowest bidder, for \$2,900. Mr. Jones afterwards failed to perfect his contract or furnish bond for the faithful execution of his work. The other bids were rejected by the Board as excessive. Whereupon, President Henderson and the State Health Officer were appointed a committee to contract for the erection at Mullet Key of a hospital building not to cost over \$3,500.

The County Boards of Health of counties on the sea coast have rendered during the past season efficient aid in preventing the introduction of epidemic disease into the State. To the prompt action of the Escambia County Board of Health and to its efficient and careful quarantine officer, is due the escape from infection by the steamship "Nigretia," to which reference has already been made.

The Nassau County Board has likewise been on the alert, and has on several occasions prevented vessels with sickness entering the port of Fernandina, by promptly ordering all such objectionable class of shipping to the Government Quarantine Station at Sapelo Sound.

In June the Sanitary Inspector at Boca Grande Pass informed the State Board of Health of the arrival of the British bark "Croyden," in ballast from Rio Janeiro, and asked if ballast could be discharged in Charlotte Harbor Bay and a cargo of phosphate taken on board. He was instructed to order the vessel to Mullet Key Station for discharge of ballast and disinfection. The master of the "Croyden" having positively refused to comply with these orders, steps were immediately taken to compel his observance of the law by District Attorney Palmer, of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and the State Health Officer. An arrest of the captain of the "Croyden" at Punta Gorda promptly brought him to terms, when promising immediately to comply with instructions and securing his promise with reliable bondsmen, the case was dismissed from the Justice's Court, before which it had been brought. Obedience to law resulting, there was no desire to further punish, as the costs in the case were already large enough to probably prevent a repetition of the offense. The bark reported at Mullet Key, discharged her ballast and was disinfected.

A matter worthy of the consideration of the State Board of Health, as well as the next Legislature, in connection with the State Quarantine Service, is the control of the local quarantines by the State Board. The law charges the State Board with the responsibility, and the general public holds it directly responsible, that no epidemic or contagious disease should be imported. The division of authority with the County Boards in this respect must necessarily result in the impairment of the efficiency in administration. However efficient the officials of the local Boards may be, they are nevertheless in a great measure independent of the State Board by not being directly responsible to the Board for their positions or for their acts, and thus the State Board is incapable of performing a duty for which it is held responsible. The position of the State Health Officer has from the inception of the State Board been stated on this point, and need not therefore be repeated. In urging the adoption of a uniform set of regulations for all ports in the State, there is no desire, more than is absolutely



necessary for the general health of the State, to interfere with local self-government. It is plain that uniform requirements at all the ports must be maintained and supervision of the State Board of Health over the County Boards is vital to secure this end.

#### HEALTH BOARDS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Under the general law for the incorporation of cities and towns in Florida each municipality is granted authority to provide by ordinance for the health and police protection of its citizens. This has been generally adopted in the larger towns, and in some of the special charters granted to several of these larger cities the powers and duties of these Boards of Health have been made more comprehensive than the authority conferred in the general law. Jacksonville has a health department composed of the Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, and three members of the Municipal Council; and the executive department comprises a City Health Officer, with assistants and a corps of sanitary patrolmen and inspectors. The work done by this Board is excellent in the details of execution, and the statistical data furnished the State Board of Health is interesting and valuable, showing patient search and careful preparation. Pensacola divides the duties of health surveillance with the Escambia County Board of Health, which collects the vital statistics of the City of Pensacola, as well as that of the county of Escambia. This Board is vigilant, active and thoroughly alive and appreciative of the responsibilities devolving upon them under the law. Tampa has recently created a Sanitation Department, with a Chief of Sanitation in whose hands the whole health protection of the city is placed. The system has not been in operation long enough, as yet, to pass comparison upon its merits. Key West has a health department consisting of the Mayor, the Board of Councilmen and the City Health Officer. The ordinance creating this department is full and comprehensive, embracing all measures necessary to keep the city in a thorough sanitary condition, with the least possible cost and with the greatest possible efficiency. The vital statistics are furnished by the

City Health Officer. The only thing lacking is the thorough enforcement of the health ordinances.

In 1881 the Legislature of Florida enacted that in towns having over three hundred inhabitants Boards of Health could be established, consisting of the Mayor of the city, the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, as *ex officio* member, the City Health Officer and four members of the City Council. In 1885 this law was substituted by one creating County Boards of Health. The provisions of the law were faulty, as it imposed heavy penalties for minor infractions of health ordinances and made the offender, upon conviction, a felon and a disenfranchised citizen. Besides, to effect punishment for the violation of the rules of the Board, the making of which the law authorized, a tedious process had to be gone through with of preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace and giving of bond for appearance before the next Circuit Court. "The law's delay" in these cases invariably resulted in the failure to convict. In 1889 the Legislature again amended the law for County Boards of Health by substituting a new enactment, which reduced the membership to three, provided for a fair salary to the secretary, and a per diem and mileage to members when in attendance of meetings. Violations of health laws were made misdemeanors and therefore promptly punishable. Ample authority was granted to abate nuisances prejudicial to the public health, to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the county, and to properly isolate and care for any cases arising in the county before the appearance of the State Health Officer; and also provided for the collection of vital statistics. It was thought that this law would meet all necessary requirements to enforce domestic hygiene and sanitation, and that boards constituted thereby, being clothed with ample authority and provided with sufficient funds (a one mill tax), would take a laudable interest in preserving the health advantages of the several sections of the State which would be under their immediate surveillance, and thereby be valuable gatherers of the information which the State Board of Health expected to formulate and distribute.

In 1891 the Legislature again amended this law, striking out an ambiguous sentence in the provision of the act giving discretionary power to the County Commissioners to levy the one mill tax for the support of the County Boards and substituting a mandatory requirement to do so on the request of the County Boards; and also requiring on the part of the said Boards a yearly report of the Boards' receipts and expenditures.

A brief synopsis of the health legislation of the past dozen years is given in order that it may be seen that there has been no want of desire on the part of the legislators to give to the County Boards of Health an abundance of authority and means to protect the health of the citizens immediately under their care. Before the creation of the State Board of Health in 1889 the County Boards of Health were clothed with arbitrary authority to make rules and declare quarantines whenever they deemed it expedient, and it is but necessary to call to remembrance the year 1888 to fully realize the terrors created and inhuman acts committed through a false idea of duty to the public in the exercise of this arbitrary authority. The Boards were amenable to no higher authority in health matters, for none existed, and it was but natural, perhaps, when the State Board of Health completed its organization and published its rules restricting the County Boards in some of its acts, that the County Boards should reluctantly accept the abridgement of authority, and may have felt some resentment on account of what they might consider an interference with their privileges; hence immediately excuses were made for not complying with the State Board's requirements in regard to house to house inspection and to the collecting of vital statistical data. At first the excuse for not performing the duties in the above respects was "no funds," and when the way to obtain funds was pointed out, by a request at the proper time on the County Commissioners, this was met that the Secretary of the Board was not paid to do this work. In fact the Secretary of the Board of one of the most prosperous counties on the eastern coast has repeatedly written, "Our Board has manifested a decided unwillingness to compensate me for my time and trouble in these cases and others. The

law permits the County Boards to allow such additional compensation to the per diem and mileage as fixed to Secretaries and Treasurers as may be fair and right. As it is, I fear that vital statistics will be a dead letter in this county soon. It seems to me you are putting the County Secretaries to some work which properly belongs to the State Bookkeeper in consolidation and classification. One-half of our M. D.'s will not report; they take no interest in these matters, because they get no pay."

With two or three exceptions, the County Boards of Health cannot, either for lack of funds denied them by the County Commissioners, or from apathy and indifference will not manifest that interest in the subject of health protection and vital statistics which is their duty under the law. Excuses of one kind or another are so often made for the absence of returns, or for imperfectly filled out blanks, that the State Board dispairs of ever obtaining valuable vital statistics through the County Boards. For three years the experiment has been tried to have the County Boards the collectors of all sanitary information, including vital statistics in the county, and to furnish the same to the State Board of Health. Blanks and postal cards were gratuitously distributed, and had it been asked for, postage stamps would also have been furnished to lessen as much as possible the cost of reporting the information, but the experiment has failed because the majority of the County Boards have not taken sufficient interest in the matter.

When the State was unprovided with a central health authority to guard against epidemics or to manage isolated cases of epidemic diseases when they occurred, it was necessary that some method should prevail to care for these special emergencies, and it was demanded that its citizens should devote gratuitously their services in this direction; but after the organization of the State Board, with funds for health protection, it was not to be expected that valuable time and effort would be given at the expense of private interests in a work that it was impossible to adequately recompense a body of citizens for performing. This is especially true in regard to



the medical men of the State. They cannot be expected to devote the necessary time and attention to the details of the work of Boards of Health without adequate compensation. Those who are actively engaged in the practice of their profession have their time constantly occupied in the study of cases and in faithful attendance upon patients. The trend of their thought is purely medical, and however strong the inclination to consider collaterals of medical science, they lack the time to do so, yet the medical member of the County Board is expected to be the Vital Statistician and the Sanitist of the Board, and to be at all times thoroughly acquainted with the causes of preventable diseases occurring in the county and cognizant of every cesspool or sanitary nuisance in his town; and this knowledge he is expected to possess irrespective of the fact that he is perhaps the busiest man in the community. His time is not his own, day or night, and he is debarred from setting apart a day or an hour for special study or the tabulation of facts. The medical man is generally selected as the Secretary, and the whole work of the Board, as a rule, devolves upon him. It is evident that medical men are pre-eminently qualified for this work of health protection by reason of their preliminary training and their constant study of disease, and it is well said that there is no class of citizens more generous in imparting their knowledge, if properly approached, and willing to furnish the statistics of births and deaths occurring in their practice with local sanitary data which is so much desired.

It is both proper and right that those of the medical profession who are financially able to do so, should devote their attention in this direction, as statisticians; but the practitioner, with his extensive range of country practice, or the city physician, with his visiting list full of serious cases, has not the time to devote to sanitary work. Therefore it would seem both just and necessary to relieve the County Boards of Health of the duty of collecting vital statistics, and for the State Board of Health, by intelligent collectors, to pay for the special information necessary to be procured outside of the larger towns.

## FINANCES.

Up to the end of the year, April 30th, there has been expended the sum of \$74,987.15, and of this amount \$23,175.87 has been disbursed during the past year. The Legislature of 1889 appropriated \$50,000 for the use of the Board for that year and provided for an annual levy of one-half mill in succeeding years to create a health fund which should be at the disposal of the State Board of Health. Through some error or misunderstanding the levy of this tax was not ordered by the Comptroller for 1890. In 1890 a levy was made for the following year, of the full amount allowed by law, but in 1891 the Governor, under the discretionary power permitted him, cut down the levy to one-quarter of a mill, deeming that amount sufficient for the needs of the Board. It will thus be seen that the total amount of money made available to the Board has been about \$92,000, and that \$74,987.15 of this amount has been expended, for which, in addition to the protection afforded to the State and confidence inspired, the Board has a valuable disinfecting plant and a serviceable quarantine boat.

The executive officer of the Board believes that he has been as economical of the public funds as was consistent with efficient management. No money had been spent not duly authorized by the Board as demanded by or in connection with the sanitary necessities of the State. The endeavor to manage the Health Department of the State on a merely cheap plan promises defeat of the very objects sought for, the confidence of the people and the success which justifies it. It is believed that the people of Florida, the business men, the investors and all others interested in the financial development of the State dread a return of the situation which led to the loss of life and depression in trade during the years 1887 and 1888, and are now satisfied that an intelligent management of health matters through a central organization, such as the State Board of Health, has accomplished great and lasting good to the State; but the people must realize that to continue this work and to perfect it each year, requires substantial aid in the way of liberal appropriations. If it is not intended to do this, but to

have a State Board of Health in name only, it would be better and more honest to our neighboring States and the country in general, to repeal the law, for in that case there would be no pretense of doing what without means it is impossible to accomplish. A statement of receipts and expenditures is affixed to this report.

\* LEGISLATION.

It was sought at the last session of the State Legislature to amend the law creating the State Board of Health, in order that it might become still more efficient. The recommendations of the President of the Board and of the State Health Officer were transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature and attention invited thereto. It was asked to have the date of annual meeting changed from May to January; to increase the membership of the Board by the addition of the Governor of the State and the State Health Officer, as *ex officio* members; to alter the manner of inspections by the State Health Officer; to give surveillance to the Board, through its executive officer, over all sanitary defects in cities and towns, whether calculated to promote the spread of epidemic disease or to cause diseases that are known to be preventable, by prompt and compulsory abatement of such evils; and lastly, to provide a system of registration of vital statistics. Patient and persistent endeavors of the State Health Officer and friends of the measures to actively interest the members of the House and Senate Public Health Committees were unfortunately unsuccessful, and the session closed without any action being taken by either House. A bill for the Registration of Vital Statistics, introduced by the Hon. F. T. Myers, in the Senate, passed that body, but failed in the House. Legislation adverse to the interests of the State Board of Health was advocated by introducing amendments to the law, apparently harmless on the face, which, if adopted, would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the Board in enforcing an observance of its rules and regulations, which was, however, defeated by a handsome majority, thus demonstrating that the Legislature as a body was opposed to lessening the efficiency of the law governing the State Board of Health. No additional appropriation was

asked for, or any additional authority of power, but measures rather to perfect the Act of 1889.

The several bills that were proposed with those that were introduced are appended for general information.

OFFICE WORK.

The correspondence of the office has steadily increased in the past three years. In 1890 the number of letters received and answered was 1,275 received and 1,878 written. In 1891, the past year, this number was increased by 119 written, making a total of 1,997 for the year. Besides this correspondence, many circulars have been issued and the monthly bulletins of vital statistics; all of which required time and patient labor. This has been done with the assistance of one clerk, Mr. F. B. Matthews, whose fitness for this special service and whose business capacity and interest has compassed many difficulties in connection therewith. The multifarious duties of the State Health Officer, requiring his presence in different sections of the State, has taken him much away from the office of the Board, of which the statute makes him the Secretary, and therefore the routine work has been left in a great measure to the execution of Mr. Matthews. To appreciate that it has been well and carefully attended to, a visit to the office of the Board at Jacksonville and an examination of the records will be amply convincing.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The suggestions made in last year's report as essential in the way of legislation to increase the efficiency of the Board, are again renewed and to be urged upon the attention of the next Legislature. In addition to these it is further recommended:

First. That disinfecting plants be erected in the harbors of Key West and Fernandina. The necessity for these plants at the points named is imperative, the former being almost outside of the entrance to Havana, and the latter fast becoming a large shipping port of phosphate and lumber to foreign ports, these commodities being mainly carried in vessels chartered in foreign ports, principally the West Indies. To the query which is often asked, why the Government Quarantine Sta-



tions at Dry Tortugas and Sapelo Sound are not available for these ports respectively, the answer is that the State does not propose to treat Yellow Fever, Small Pox or Cholera on ship-board in her harbors or ports; that the State Disinfecting Station at Mullet Key and the one at Pensacola are for making clean and rendering safe suspicious vessels from suspicious ports during the summer season, while vessels arriving at any port in the State with the contagious diseases just enumerated will be sent to the Government refuge or quarantine stations for detention and treatment of their sick, except where it is impossible for a vessel to proceed by reason of want of crew or other disability.

Second. It is also recommended that a Boarding Station, consisting of a cottage and necessary outbuildings, be erected at Boca Grande Pass, where the number and character of the shipping has so increased in the past two years as to now demand the surveillance of a competent physician.

Third. It is advised that a settlement of small one-story buildings be established at Mullet Key for the care of lepers that may be found in the State. The houses could be increased in number as required. For the present two only will be necessary. The services of the physician in charge of the Disinfecting Station at Mullet Key, who is a capable and efficient officer in addition to his other duties, can be had for the medical care of this unfortunate class.

#### CONCLUSION.

The past year has been one of great anxiety to the Executive Officer of the Board, in fully realizing that as the danger from the introduction of Yellow Fever increases along with the increase in commerce between the State and the ports of South America and the West Indies, so much the more vigilant, even aggressive, must be the measures resorted to to protect the citizens of the State therefrom. The trading instinct of mankind will seldom brook without resentment interference with personal interests, and not until sickness or death stares him in the face is the average citizen apt to realize that the laws enforcing domestic hygiene and for prevention by

quarantine are to promote alike his life and his business, with the least possible intrusion upon his rights and liberties.

In the execution of the health laws of the Board the State Health Officer desires to testify to the confidence reposed in him and to the support afforded him at all times by the Board as a body and by its individual members. The ex-president and the present presiding officer have given such flattering assurances of their trust, that the work, though laborious and full of anxiety, has been thereby much lightened, and an incentive to continued effort results from the hearty approval of the Board.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER.

*Secretary and State Health Officer.*

APPENDIX.

## FINANCES.

### STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BOARD.

Disbursements from May, 1889, to April 30, 1890, being the first fiscal year of the State Board of Health.	\$11,405 25
Disbursements from May 1, 1890, to April 30, 1891, being the second fiscal year of the Board	40,406 03
Disbursements from May 1, 1891, to April 30, 1892, being the third fiscal year of the Board	23,175 87
Total Expenditures since organization	74,987 15

#### ITEMIZED AS FOLLOWS:

	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.
Per diem and mileage expenses of members	\$ 1,361 60	\$ 481 20	\$ 661 40	\$ 2,504 20
State Health Officer's salary	3,056 47	3,000 00	3,000 00	9,056 47
State Health Officer's traveling expenses	707 70	805 70	926 83	2,440 23
Clerical assistance	1,047 09	927 50	1,065 00	3,039 59
Attorneys' retainers	403 97	306 85	364 60	1,075 42
Inspectors' salaries	1,442 01	1,894 56	1,442 50	4,779 07
Office rent	260 00	295 00	240 00	795 00
Office furniture	325 65	77 77	76 00	479 42
General office expenses	187 01	296 76	202 01	685 78
Printing and stationery	614 62	624 20	468 45	1,707 27
Printing annual reports		265 00		265 00
Official telegrams	137 99	66 67	74 88	279 54
Yellow Fever cases, Sanford	935 78			935 78
Purchase of steamer Missoe		5,000 00		5,000 00
Alterations to Missoe		1,028 46	3,223 17	4,251 63
Maintaining steamer Missoe		1,926 12	5,496 41	7,422 53
Yellow Fever at Key West	764 21			764 21
Station at Port Tampa	27 35			27 35
President's trip to Charleston	28 30			28 30
Packing camp equipage		11 15		11 15
Dr. C. J. Burrough's trip to St. Augustine		18 70		18 76
Draughting plans	60 00		139 00	199 00
Boat hire	28 00	310 00	20 00	358 00
Erecting Mullet Key Station		21,687 87		21,687 87
Salary of supervisor		908 33		908 33
Maintaining Mullet Key		464 19	3,961 03	4,425 22
Additions to Mullet Key			379 89	379 89
Insurance			337 25	337 25
Interest on money			224 48	224 48
Case "Soli Deo Gloria"			593 02	593 02
Telephone			55 73	55 73
Office safe			194 22	194 22
Case of Leprosy at Key West			30 00	30 00
Miscellaneous	17 50	10 00		27 50
Totals	\$11,405 25	\$40,406 03	\$23,175 87	\$74,987 15

## STATEMENT

### OF INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION FEES COLLECTED.

Disinfection fees received in 1889 at Port Tampa	\$ 201.50
Disinfection fees received in 1890 at Port Tampa	69.25
Inspection and disinfection fees received at Mullet Key, 1891	3,612.50
Inspection fees collected at Punta Gorda, 1891	25.00
Inspection fees collected at Braidentown Station, 1891	5 00
Total quarantine fees collected by Board to April 30, 1892	3,943.25

CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO RUMOR OF YELLOW FEVER AT TAMPA IN MARCH, 1891.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 31, 1891.

*Dr. R. P. Daniel, Jacksonville, Fla.:*

DEAR DOCTOR—A rumor reaches me through a gentleman coming from New Orleans that there is a suspicious type of fever prevailing in Tampa. Of course I know that if you had any knowledge of yellow fever there you would give me prompt information of it, but you will understand also that I am expected to inquire into all rumors of evil omen.

Please, therefore, my dear Doctor, let me know if there is any foundation in fact for the rumor referred to, and oblige

Yours truly,  
(Signed) JEROME C. COCHRAN, M. D.,  
State Health Officer.

TAMPA, FLA., April 3, 1891.

*Dr. R. P. Daniel, President State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.:*

DEAR SIR—I am prepared to state positively that there is no sickness here of a suspicious character, nor has there been any.

Our city is especially healthy; there being very little sickness of any kind. Yours very truly,

(Signed) LESLIE W. WEEDON, M. D.,  
Health Officer for Hillsborough County.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 4, 1891.

*Dr. Jerome Cochran, State Health Officer, Montgomery, Ala.:*

MY DEAR DOCTOR—Your letter of the 31st of March was duly received, but I have delayed replying to it until I could communicate with the Health Officer of Tampa.

Your own reason for writing me in relation to the information furnished you by the "gentleman coming from New Orleans" will enable you to understand why I have taken this course.

Dr. Porter is in Key West; matters of family interest carried him there last Monday and he will, I expect, return here on Monday next.

Although thoroughly satisfied that there was not a shadow of an excuse for such a report, and that the malice of the

slander had not even plausibility to sustain it, nevertheless, I wired and wrote at once to Mr. Henderson, one of my colleagues on the State Board of Health, who resides at Tampa, and sent him a copy of your letter. I have to-day received an official communication from Dr. Leslie Weedon, Health Officer of Tampa, in relation to this, and herewith forward you a copy of the same. I thoroughly endorse his official statement as being reliable.

In conclusion, let me thank you, my dear Doctor, for the confidence expressed in my good faith towards you and, I hope, towards everyone else, and let me additionally express my obligations for referring this matter to me for verification.

Believe me yours very truly,

(Signed) R. P. DANIEL, M. D.,  
President State Board of Health.

CORRESPONDENCE IN CASE OF S. S. "NIGRETIA."

PENSACOLA, FLA., July 16, 1891.

*Dr. R. P. Daniel, President State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.:*

DEAR SIR—Since writing this A. M. Dr. White has advised Dr. Hargis that he has on board the steamship "Nigretia" a suspicious case of fever, and that you may fully understand the whole case with all attendant circumstances, I hand herewith a copy (verbatim) of Dr. White's report. Dr. White has been instructed to put the steamship into the stream to await developments, and, should the suspicions be confirmed, ship will be sent to Chandelieu Island Station.

I do not wire you for prudential reasons, especially as the suspicion is at the quarantine station and no present danger threatens the town. Should the case terminate fatally with fully developed symptoms, I will telegraph you thus: "Confirmed."

I also hand a copy of letter from captain of steamship to Dr. White. Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. M. K. HYER.

(Copy of Dr. White's report enclosed in above letter.)

LEONARD STATION, July 16, 1891.

*R. W. Hargis, M. D., President of Board of Health, Pensacola, Fla.:*

DEAR SIR—The British steamship "Nigretia" from Vera Cruz arrived at quarantine the 14th instant, 8:30 A. M. Was



visited almost immediately on arrival. The captain in answer to the usual questions stated that there was no sickness on his vessel, nor had there been during his stay at Vera Cruz, nor on the voyage.

No mention is made in the official or mate's log of any sickness during the time.

On the 15th, at 10 A. M., I was called to see some of the men said to be sick with diarrhœa and dysentery, also to see second engineer. I examined the donkey-man; found him without fever, complaining of diarrhœa; prescribed for him; saw him this A. M.; says he still has diarrhœa; gave him medicine.

Seaman Monroe took sick the 14th, at night. Found him with slight fever; obstinate constipation; considerable tenderness over the stomach; prescribed for him. Bowels not moved when I visited him this A. M. Much tenderness over the stomach.

Rowan, the second engineer, complained of not feeling well the day after leaving Vera Cruz; has been up and down since; was on deck the morning the vessel arrived here and was not reported sick. I found him with head and back ache, pains in all his joints; as he said, "Pains all over." Tongue coated in center, moist with redness of edges. Gums swollen and red. Uneasiness of stomach. Vomiting with retching; much distress; skin dry; eyes slightly injected; urine turbid and highly albuminous; has passed 14 ounces since my first visit; none since 12 M. last night; tested each discharge; all highly albuminous; passed a restless night; 1 A. M., had slight spasm; quiet when I visited him this morning; says he feels better. I enclose statement of temperature and pulse.

The vessel laid one-half mile from Vera Cruz in roads. The second engineer was not on shore; the captain and third mate were. All vessels are in stream. The steamer is at the extreme east end of wharf. No one has been ashore from her, and no communication whatever, save myself and Mr. Buckinham, who has been aboard three or four times.

I think the symptoms indicate more than suspicions of yellow fever.

(Signed)

R. C. WHITE,  
P. S. Inspector.

## CIRCULAR LETTER.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 19, 1891.

*To all Superintendents of Public Instruction and Principals of Schools in the State of Florida:*

DEAR SIRS—The State Board of Health of Florida requests your careful and earnest consideration of the subject of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, which disease is now prevalent throughout the entire United States, Canada and Central America, and is ever a source of danger from the Island of Cuba.

Situated as Florida is, and having annually such a large influx of visitors from all parts of the country, and particularly from those more northern States, where this disease is a constant menace, it is absolutely necessary that the State Board of Health of Florida should urge upon those of its citizens who are unprotected the necessity for vaccination.

We admit that the people have to be educated in these matters by slow and laborious processes, and we rely very much upon your co-operation to promote this much to be desired end. A large majority of the citizens accept cheerfully and even gladly the protection afforded them by vaccination.

Now is the time for us to insist upon the reasonable enforcement of this part of the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health. We would have you who are so deeply interested in educational matters to understand that we do not wish to appear unreasonable or opposed to the important interests which you have in charge; on the contrary it is our desire to assist and promote those interests, and in no better way can we show our appreciation of the trust reposed in us than by insisting on vaccination.

Should a single case of smallpox be discovered (and it may occur at any time) in or near your city, and the disease become prevalent, your school would be completely broken up, unless this regulation had been fully complied with, it being a recognized fact that nothing is so conducive to the propagation of disease as the gathering together of individuals in schools, churches, factories, etc.

If the principals of schools would only give this matter their attention and co-operate with the health authorities, much of the opposition to vaccination among a certain element would be overcome. There is no occasion for any annoyance to teachers or pupils, and there will be no friction whatever if the teachers will only explain the necessity for this precaution in

a kindly way, letting those unprotected understand just how and where they can be vaccinated and the benefits that each will derive therefrom. If this is done and the matter dealt with in kindness as well as firmness there will be but very little opposition.

A few years ago countless graves, scarred faces and sightless eyes bore grim evidence of the power of this most loathsome disease. To-day, thanks to vaccination, epidemics of smallpox are neither so frequent nor so virulent, and the blind orbs and pock-marked faces are growing comparatively rare.

As a proof of the beneficent results of vaccination it is only necessary to note that in Holland between 1870 and 1873 there were 20,575 deaths caused by smallpox. A stringent law was enacted making vaccination compulsory, with the result that smallpox mortality has steadily diminished from year to year. During 1890 only one death is reported as occurring in Holland from that disease. In Germany vaccination is compulsory; in France it is not. In Germany the total mortality in the entire country from smallpox was 168. In Paris alone during the same year it was 382. In Alsace the annual mortality per 100,000 from smallpox has fallen, since the annexation of that province to Germany, from 2.14 to 0.22. The citizens of Zurich voted to do away with compulsory vaccination in 1883. The number of deaths in 1882 was 3; in 1883, 8; in 1885, 52, and in 1886, 85.

During the past year over ten thousand people have been vaccinated in this State. Can it be denied that we, as a people, are better protected from smallpox than we were a year ago? Therefore, let me urge upon you the necessity for giving this important matter your serious attention.

Yours truly,  
JOSEPH Y. PORTER,  
*State Health Officer of Florida.*

# SENATE BILL No. 196.

A BILL to be entitled An Act to Create and Establish a State Bureau of Vital Statistics for the State of Florida and to increase the Efficiency of the State Board of Health.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:*

SECTION 1. The State Board of Health of Florida shall collect and compile accurate vital statistics of the marriages, births and deaths of residents and non-residents of the State, arranged by counties and incorporated cities, with reliable statements of the prevailing diseases and all information of a medical or sanitary nature that may be necessary and of value in the preservation of the public health, and for this purpose a State Bureau of Vital Statistics is created, to be under the direction and supervision of the State Health Officer, as registrar of said bureau, with office at the office of the State Board of Health. The said registrar of vital statistics shall formulate, print and furnish suitable blanks for collecting and compiling such statistics, to be paid for by the State Board of Health, and he shall as often as once in three (3) months tabulate and publish such statistics, and furnish copies of the same to incorporated cities within the State and gratuitously distribute such copies, and to other States of the United States as may be deemed advisable by the State Board of Health.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Health shall establish and maintain its office at some convenient and suitable point, at which place shall be kept the records and papers of the Board and of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics. The regular meeting of the State Board of Health shall be on the second Tuesday in January of each year.

SEC. 3. The State Board of Health shall be increased in members by the addition thereto of the Governor and the State Health Officer as *ex officio* members. The President of the State Board of Health and the State Health Officer shall constitute an executive committee of said Board, and shall have full powers, *ad interim*, of the regular meetings of the Board, to make such rules and regulations, and do all other things that may be necessary to prevent disease and protect the public health, not inconsistent with the act creating the State Board of Health, approved February 20, 1889, nor with the provisions of this act, reporting their actions to the Board at its next meeting for approval.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to organize as a corporation under the general incorporation acts of the State of Florida, in order to legally acquire and



control, on behalf of said State, such property as the nature of the duties of said Board may require for the prevention of disease, and preservation of the public health.

SEC. 5. The State Board of Health is hereby empowered to erect and acquire on the sea coast of the State of Florida such disinfecting stations as it shall deem necessary to protect the State from the introduction of disease, to be established and maintained by the State Board of Health under the direction of the State Health Officer, and under rules and regulation to be formulated and published for the surveillance, inspection and disinfection of vessels, cargoes, ballast or baggage of passengers, and the collection of fees for such service.

SEC. 6. The State Health Officer shall have the general administrative and executive control of all the maritime and domestic quarantine system of the State. He shall have power to make arrests without warrant for any violation of any quarantine rules and regulations of the State Board of Health or the Executive Committee of the same, after they have been duly promulgated. He shall also have power to deputize sanitary agents for that purpose. In all such cases the person or persons arrested for violating the quarantine and sanitary rules aforesaid, shall be surrendered to the custody of the nearest sheriff and formal complaint made against him, her or them in accordance with law.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Health Officer to visit such cities or towns or other places in the State of Florida, and investigate their sanitary condition whenever in his judgment or the opinion of the President of the State Board of Health it may be deemed necessary, and it shall be his duty to condemn in any of said cities or towns or other places whatsoever in his judgment shall be likely to produce, cause or propagate disease, and he shall give notice to the mayor and council of any such town or city or other authority, to repair, remove, cleanse or remedy the same, and if it shall not be done in a reasonable period of time, it shall be his duty to make a report of the same with all the facts pertaining thereto to the State's Attorney of the Circuit Court having legal jurisdiction, or to the prosecuting officer of a court of criminal record established in said place or county, who shall proceed at the next term of court against any mayor or council or other authority of any city or town failing to comply with the advice or direction of the State Health Officer; *Provided*, That whenever in the occurrence of any epidemic, contagious or infectious disease, it may be necessary by the State Health Officer, for the preservation of the public health, to destroy

any property, a list or memorandum of the property condemned shall be made and valuation placed upon the same by three disinterested freeholders, one to be selected by the State Health Officer, one to be selected by the owner of the property and the third to be selected by the two freeholders already selected, before being condemned or destroyed, and the value of any private property that may be condemned and ordered to be destroyed by the State Health Officer shall be paid to the owner thereof out of any funds provided and unappropriated for the expenses of the State Board of Health, upon the certificate of the said State Health Officer that said property was so destroyed, approved by the President of the Board; and provided, further, that the said board of arbitration shall be paid by the State Board of Health for their services.

SEC. 8. The State Health Officer shall be allowed actual expenses when away from his home in the discharge of his duties as State Health Officer or Secretary of the State Board of Health, or registrar of vital statistics, upon vouchers duly approved by the President of the State Board of Health, out of the funds provided for the support and maintenance of the State Board of Health.

SEC. 9. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions hereof be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

#### SENATE BILL No. 140.

A BILL to be entitled An Act to Establish a Bureau of Vital Statistics in and for the State of Florida.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:*

SECTION 1. That in each county in the State of Florida the County Judge thereof shall keep a record of births and deaths of persons occurring in their respective counties, numbering, recording and indexing the same in books to be kept exclusively for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The record of births shall note in separately ruled columns the lineal number of the entry, date and place of birth, sex, race or color, name of child, name of father, maiden name of mother, race or color of father and of mother, residence of parents, place of birth of parents, occupation of father, legitimacy or illegitimacy of child, whether born alive or dead and date of record.



SEC. 3. Record of the deaths shall note in separately ruled columns lineal number of entry, date of death, name of disease, sex, age, condition (whether married, single or widowed), cause of death, race or color, place of residence, place of birth (if known), place of burial, medical attendant if any, and date of record.

SEC. 4. In the matter of births it shall be and is hereby made the duty of each householder, master of a ship or boat, superintendent or keeper of an asylum, prison or home, in whose house, vessel or institution the birth of an infant may occur, also of the father or mother surviving, or of any person or persons who were present at or cognizant of the birth of a child, living or dead, in the State of Florida, within thirty days thereafter, to report to the County Judge of the county in which a birth occurs all facts relating thereto hereinbefore enumerated, and made material, of which they may have knowledge.

SEC. 5. In the matter of deaths it shall be and is hereby made the duty of such persons as are designated in the preceding section within thirty days after the occurrence of a death of any person dying in the State of Florida, to report the fact to the County Judge of the county in which the death occurred, together with such particulars as are hereinbefore mentioned and made material, and are within the knowledge of said parties.

SEC. 6. That any person, hereinbefore required to make reports of births or deaths coming to their knowledge, who shall wilfully fail or refuse so to do within the time prescribed by law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum of one dollar and not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and required to pay the cost of prosecution.

SEC. 7. Books, with printed heads and ruled so as to comply with the requirements of this act, for the entry of record of births and deaths shall be supplied the several County Judges' offices by the State Board of Health within sixty days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 8. On the first Monday of each and every month it shall be and is hereby made the duty of each County Judge to transmit to the State Board of Health a certified tabulated statement of the births, deaths and marriages occurring in their respective counties during this preceding month, together with other data herein provided for, and such report shall be made on printed forms to be supplied by the State Board of Health on the requisition of County Judges.

SEC. 9. That for numbering, entering and indexing in the

proper books of the data herein provided for, and certifying the same to the State Board of Health as provided in the preceding section by the County Judge, shall entitle that officer to receive a fee of twenty-five cents, to be allowed and paid by the State Board of Health monthly on sworn returns of the number and nature of entries made by County Judges; *Provided*, That in counties having a population of over sixteen thousand the fees allowed County Judges for the services herein required shall be fifteen cents in each case.

#### SENATE BILL No. 166.

A BILL to be entitled An Act to Amend An Act to Provide for the Appointment of County Boards of Health in and for the Several Counties of the State of Florida, and Define their Powers, being Chapter 3859, Laws of Florida, Approved June 7, 1889.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:*

SECTION 1. That Section 4 of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Every such Board shall annually elect from its members a President and a Secretary, who shall constitute the executive committee of said Board; the Secretary may also receive for his services such additional compensation to the per diem allowances as the Board may deem proper; *Provided*, That such additional compensation may be paid to the President of said Board in counties in which are located seaport cities having a population of 5,000 and upwards, as may meet the approval of the State Board of Health, to be paid out of any other funds than those raised by taxation."

SEC. 2. That Section 10 be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. The County Commissioners of each county in the State in which a Board may be constituted may, if they deem it necessary to do so, assess and levy or cause to be assessed or levied a tax not to exceed in any year one (1) mill on the dollar, at the request of the Board of Health of the county to enable such Board to defray the expenses of its operation, which tax shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are assessed and collected, and the revenue thus derived shall be paid over to the County Treasurer, which shall be a separate fund, and shall be set apart as a county health fund, and shall be used for no other purpose whatever."

SEC. 3. That Section 13 of said act be made Section 14 and the following be inserted as Section 13:

"SEC. 13. All bills and accounts to be paid out of the

county health fund shall be audited by the County Board of Health and approved by the President of said Board and attested by the Secretary, and delivered by the said Secretary to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, who shall present said bills or accounts to the Board of County Commissioners at their first meeting, and they shall at once issue their warrant on the County Treasurer for all such bills and accounts to be paid out of the county health fund; *Provided*, That the Board of County Commissioners shall have the right to scrutinize all such bills and accounts and to order such corrections in them as they may find necessary.

#### COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH ACT.

AN ACT to Provide for the Appointment of County Boards of Health in and for the Several Counties of the State of Florida, and Define their Powers, with Amendments, approved June 10, 1891.

*Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:*

SECTION 1. The Governor of this State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, may, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, appoint for every county in this State a Board of Health, consisting of three discreet persons; *Provided*, That members of County Boards of Health now established may serve out the term of office for which they were appointed.

SEC. 2. The pay of the members of any such Board shall be two dollars per diem when in actual attendance, and ten cents per mile for the distance traveled to and from the place of meeting. A majority of the members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and, unless prevented by epidemic disease, all official meetings of such Board shall be held at such place as the President of said Board or a majority of the members may elect.

SEC. 3. The term of office for each person appointed on such Board of Health shall be four years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified, and all vacancies, however occurring, shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 4. Every such Board shall annually elect from its members a President and a Secretary, who shall constitute the Executive Committee of said Board. The Secretary shall also act as Treasurer and may receive for his services such additional compensation, not exceeding seventy-five dollars per month, to the per diem allowance, and give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties to the Board, as the Board may

deem proper; *Provided*, That such additional compensation, not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, may be paid to the President of said Board in counties in which are located seaport cities having a population of five thousand and upwards, as may meet the approval of the State Board of Health, to be paid out of any other funds than those raised by taxation.

SEC. 5. Every Board of Health thus created shall have full power to abate nuisances prejudicial to the public health, to appoint and suitably compensate Health Inspectors and Port Sanitary Inspectors and such other officers and agents as they may find necessary, who shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of the Board, and any person who shall interfere with, hinder or oppose any such agent, officer, or member of the Board in his or their discharge of duty as such, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months; *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing or opposing a member or any officer or agent of the State Board of Health from exercising or performing any of the requirements of the act creating a State Board of Health, or any of the rules and regulations of said Board; and *Provided, further*, The appointment of all Port Sanitary Inspectors must be approved of by the State Board of Health before said Inspectors enter upon the duty of their office.

SEC. 6. Every County Board of Health thus created shall be amenable to and obey all rules and regulations of the State Board of Health that have been or may hereafter be promulgated by said State Board of Health, prescribing the duties of County Boards of Health, and may adopt such rules and regulations as may be needful for the preservation of the public health of the county and for the surveillance, inspection or disinfection of vessels, baggage or cargoes, and the collection of fees for such service, and which shall not be in conflict with the act creating and establishing a State Board of Health, approved February 20th, 1889, or any of the rules and regulations of said State Board of Health; and any person or officer of any chartered city or town or any corporation, who shall violate any such rule or regulation, after the same shall have been published ten days in some newspaper printed in the county, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months; *Provided*, That under such rules and regulations no vessel coming from a healthy



port and with a healthy crew shall be subjected to any detention in quarantine or expense, other than such as may be absolutely necessary for the ascertainment of her sanitary condition by the Port Inspector, and in no case shall any such vessel be compelled, by any quarantine rule or regulation of any County Board of Health, to deviate from her straight course between the mouth of any harbor and her loading or discharging ground in such harbor; but during such period all vessels entering any harbor under the jurisdiction of any County Board of Health shall be inspected at a convenient point at or near the mouth of said harbor; *Provided*, That in all cases under the provisions of this act the Executive Committee of the County Boards of Health shall, upon proper representations, review the decision of the Port Inspector ordering a vessel into quarantine, and cancel, modify or confirm the same; *and Provided, further*, That before any rules and regulations of any such County Boards of Health are adopted, they must formally be approved of by the State Board of Health.

SEC. 7. The fees originating from the disinfection and fumigation of vessels, and the proceeds of the one mill tax, when the same has been levied, shall be turned over to the County Boards of Health to be used by them solely for the strict and proper maintenance of their quarantine regulations; *Provided*, Each of said County Boards of Health shall, on or before the first day of November in each and every year hereafter, make to the the Board of County Commissioners in the county where such Board of Health is established, a full and exact statement of its financial receipts and disbursements for the preceding year or part of a year, including a specification of all amounts received for fumigation, inspection, ballast discharge, and other quarantine service rendered by said Board, and the proceeds of the one mill tax, when the same has been levied, and all sums by said Board expended, and the person or persons to whom and the purposes for which the same were paid. The County Commissioners shall cause said statement to be published one time in some newspaper printed in said county, or to be posted in a conspicuous place at the county court house in said county; *and Provided, further*, That any balance of the one mill tax for the preceding year, when the same shall have been levied as hereafter provided for, remaining unexpended in the treasury of any Board of Health on the first day of February of any year, shall be by such County Board of Health turned over to the Treasurer of said county, to be by him merged into the general revenue fund of said county.

SEC. 8. Every Board of Health existing under the provis-

ions of this act shall be a corporation, with power to sue and contract, and to acquire and dispose of property, both real and personal, and to do every other act necessary to the proper discharge of its functions as a Board of Health.

SEC. 9. An act entitled an act to provide for the appointment of County Boards of Health and to define their powers, approved February 16, 1885, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. The County Commissioners of each county in the State in which a Board may be constituted, shall assess and levy, or cause to be assessed and levied, a tax not to exceed in any one year one mill on the dollar, at the request of the Board of Health of the county, to enable such Board to defray the expenses of its operation.

SEC. 11. The Boards of Health of counties separated by water shall have concurrent jurisdiction over such water, and each Board shall have the exclusive jurisdiction over and control of any quarantine station which it may establish in such waters; *Provided*, That public notice be given by advertisement in some newspaper published in the county of the metes and bounds of the station.

SEC. 12. Any such Board of Health may have injunction issued out of chancery upon bill filed to restrain the violation of, compel obedience to any rule or regulation adopted by it for the protection of the public health; *Provided*, That no bond shall be required of the Board of Health proceeding under the provisions of this section; *and Provided, further*, That the rules and regulations of said Board of Health shall not be in conflict with the rules and regulations established by the State Board of Health, except whenever the State Board of Health shall approve of and ratify the rules of County Boards of Health.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1889.

Amendments approved June 10, 1891.



## FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

JANUARY, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the sixteen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below named, during January, 1891, classified by diseases. Total population, 151,127. Birth rate, 15.32. Death rate, 16.19. Ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua	Brevard	DeSoto	Escambia	Franklin	Hillsborough	Leon	Marion	Nassau	Orange	Osceola	Putnam	St. Johns	Taylor	Volusia	Wakulla	Jacksonville	Pensacola	Total.
Alcoholism										1									1
Apoplexy						1													1
Asthma																			1
Blood Poisoning			1																1
Bowels (inflammation)								1				1							3
Bright's Disease	1		1										1						4
Bronchitis													1						1
Burns																			1
Cancer (stomach)																			1
Cerebral Congestion																			1
Cerebral Softening		1																	1
Child-birth			1																1
Consumption																			1
Convulsions																			1
Dentition																			1
Diarrhoea																			1
Diphtheria																			1
Dropsy				1															1
Drowned																			1
Enteritis																			1
Fever (malarial)																			1
Fever (puerperal)																			1
Fever (typhoid)																			1
Heart Disease																			1
Hemorrhage (arterial)																			1
Hemorrhage (bowels)		1																	1
Hemorrhage (lungs)																			1
Hemorrhage (not stated)	1	1																	2
Icterus																			1
Inanition																			1
LaGrippe																			1
Liver, Congestion of																			1
Lungs, Congestion of																			1
Marasmus																			1
Meningitis																			1
Myelitis																			1
Nephritis																			1
Paralysis																			1
Peritonitis																			1
Pertussis																			1
Pneumonia		4																	4
Premature Birth																			1
Rheumatism																			1
Senile Decay		1																	1
Still Birth		1																	1
Suicide																			1
Tetanus																			1
Tonsillitis																			1
Trismus Nascentium																			1
Ulcer (bowels)																			1
Uræmia																			1
Wounds (gunshot)																			1
Cause not given		1	2																3
Totals in each county	10	4	4	9	3	15	5	20	7	10	0	10	16	2	2	0	66	21	204

## DEATHS—AGES.

JANUARY, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under one year	5	6	9	16	36
Between 1 and 5 years	1	1	3	5	10
Between 5 and 10 years	2	3	1	1	7
Between 10 and 15 years	1				1
Between 15 and 20 years	3	2	3	1	9
Between 20 and 25 years	4	1	4	2	11
Between 25 and 30 years	7	2	9	2	20
Between 30 and 40 years	13	12	5	9	39
Between 40 and 50 years	8	5	5	4	17
Between 50 and 60 years	6	5	4		15
Between 60 and 70 years	9	3	1	2	15
Between 70 and 80 years	1	5	2	4	12
Between 80 and 90 years	2	3	3		8
Between 90 and 100 years				1	1
Not stated	2	3		3	8
Totals	64	46	46	48	204

SUMMARY—Number of counties reporting, 16; number of births reported, 193; number of marriages, 186; number of deaths reported, 204; number of deaths under 5 years old reported, 41.

It is respectfully suggested that Secretaries when compiling reports be more careful to have the totals of "Causes of Deaths" and "Deaths—Ages" agree, as it is impossible for the State Bookkeeper to determine which column is in error.

"Any person who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with any quarantine regulations which may be established by the State Health Officer, or any of the rules and regulations which may be adopted by the State Board of Health, as hereinbefore provided, that may be duly promulgated by the said State Health Officer or the said Board of Health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one or more than six months." See Chapter 3839, Laws of the State of Florida, approved February 20, 1889

Secretaries of County Boards of Health will confer a favor by referring occasionally to the various circular letters and instructions printed on reports issued by this office, giving directions in regard to the proper manner of filling in the blanks used for vital statistics, and see that due care is observed to compile their returns in accordance therewith.

# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

FEBRUARY, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the thirteen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below named, during February, 1891, classified by diseases. Total census population, 139,875. Birth rate, 13.49. Death rate, 13.04. Table of ages of decedents Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua.	Brevard.	Duval.	Escambia.	Hillsborough.	Marion.	Nassau.	Orange.	Osceola.	Putnam.	St. Johns.	Taylor.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Abcess (bowels).																1
Accident																1
Angina Pectoris																1
Apoplexy																1
Asthenia																1
Bowels, congestion of																1
Bright's Disease																1
Bronchitis.																1
Cerebral Congestion																1
Child-birth																1
Congestion																1
Consumption																1
Convulsions																1
Dentition																1
Diarrhoea																1
Dropsy																1
Drowned																1
Enteritis																1
Fever, Malarial																1
Gastro Enteritis																1
Haemoptysis																1
Heart Disease.																1
Hemorrhage, Lungs																1
Hemorrhage, Umbilical																1
Inanition																1
Influenza																1
Jaundice																1
LaGrippe																1
Liver, Congestion of																1
Marasmus																1
Meningitis																1
Nephritis																1
Paralysis																1
Peritonitis																1
Pneumonia																1
Poisoning, Septic																1
Premature Birth																1
Rheumatism																1
Senile Decay																1
Snake Bite																1
Spina Bifida																1
Still-birth																1
Trismus Nascantum.																1
Ulcer, Throat																1
Wounds, Gunshot																1
Cause not given.																1
Totals in each county	9	2	5	5	16	7	5	6	4	5	14	3	4	51	20	152

## DEATHS—AGES.

FEBRUARY, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	10	6	8	10	34
Between 1 and 5	1	1	2	1	4
Between 5 and 10	1	1	1	1	4
Between 10 and 15	1	1	2	3	10
Between 15 and 20	2	3	4	4	11
Between 20 and 25	3	4	2	5	12
Between 25 and 30	1	4	2	3	15
Between 30 and 40	6	4	7	1	19
Between 40 and 50	5	4	3	1	11
Between 50 and 60	4	6	4	3	13
Between 60 and 70	4	4	1	3	12
Between 70 and 80	2	6	1	2	4
Between 80 and 90	2	1	2	1	5
Not stated	1	1	2	1	5
Totals	41	39	37	35	152

SUMMARY—Number of counties reporting, 13; number of births reported, 157; number of marriages reported, 155; number of deaths reported, 152; number of deaths under five years reported, 38; number of deaths over seventy years reported, 16.

The following counties, usually quite prompt, failed to make returns: DeSoto, Franklin, Lake, Monroe, Polk and Santa Rosa. It is hoped these counties will endeavor to remove this stigma by redoubled efforts in the future

Reliable Vaccine Virus can be had at the office of the State Board of Health by applying for it. The virus is supplied to this office at sixty dollars per thousand points; and will be furnished at this rate upon application. Not less than ten points sold.

As proof of the beneficent results of vaccination it is only necessary to note that in Holland between 1870 and 1873 there were 20,575 deaths caused by small-pox. A stringent law was enacted making vaccination compulsory, with the result that small-pox mortality has steadily decreased from year to year. During 1890 only one death is reported as occurring in Holland from that disease. During the past year over five thousand people have been vaccinated in this State. Can it be denied that we as a people are better protected from small-pox than we were a year ago? Therefore let me urge upon you the necessity for giving this important matter your serious attention.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,  
State Health Officer.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 15th, 1891.



# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

MARCH, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the thirteen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below named, during March, 1891, classified by diseases. Total census population, 140,677. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 16.81. Death rate per 1,000 per annum, 12.36. Ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua.	DeSoto.	Duval.	Escambia.	Hillsborough.	Leon.	Marion.	Orange.	Osceola.	Putnam.	St. Johns.	Taylor.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Abcess, Cerebral.								1								1
Abcess, not stated.								1								1
Angina Pectoris.				1										1	1	4
Apoplexy.										1				1		1
Blood Poisoning.											1			1		3
Bright's Disease.							2							1		3
Burns.	1									1						1
Cancer, Liver.														1		1
Cancer, Stomach.														1		1
Cancer, Womb.								1	1					1		3
Cancer, not stated.														1		1
Catarrh.			1											1		4
Cerebral Congestion.							1									1
Cerebral Meningitis.												1				1
Chorea.																1
Congestion, Stomach.								1						1	1	3
Consumption.	3				2		4	3			1	2		1	1	11
Convulsions.														1		1
Cystitis.																1
Diarrhoea.	1															1
Diphtheria.			1													1
Dropsy.																1
Drowned.				1												1
Enteritis.																1
Enterocolitis.																1
Fever, Malarial.																1
Fever, Puerperal.		2														2
Fever, Typhoid.																1
Fracture of Skull.																1
Gangrene.																1
Gastritis.																1
Heart Disease.																1
Hemorrhage, Uterine.																1
Homicide.																1
Inanition.																1
Inflammation of Navel.	1															1
Inflammation, Bowels.																1
Influenza.																1
Internal Obstruction.																1
LaGrippe.	1															1
Liver, Disease of.																1
Lungs, Congestion.																1
Marasmus.																1
Malarial Taxemia.																1
Meningitis.																1
Paralysis.	1															1
Parotitis.																1
Peritonitis.																1
Pneumonia.																1
Poisoned Opium.																1
Premature Birth.																1
Sarcoma of Shoulder.																1
Scrofula.																1
Senile Decay.																1
Stillborn.																1
Stricture.																1
Tetanus.																1
Thrush.																1
Trismus Nascentium.																1
Tumor, Bowels.																1
Ulcer, Throat.																1
Wounds, R. R. Cars.																1
Wounds, not stated.																1
Cause not stated.																1
Totals in each county.	9	6	6	4	13	3	18	11	5	10	12	3	3	40	16	159

## DEATHS—AGES.

MARCH, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year.	8	4	5	8	25
Between 1 and 5.		3	2	1	6
Between 5 and 10.	2	1	1		4
Between 10 and 15.	1			2	3
Between 15 and 20.	4	2		6	12
Between 20 and 25.	4	2	1	4	11
Between 25 and 30.	3	5	8	1	10
Between 30 and 40.	13	3		4	28
Between 40 and 50.	1	4	6	2	13
Between 50 and 60.	3	5		2	10
Between 60 and 70.	6	3	2	1	12
Between 70 and 80.	4	3	3	2	12
Between 80 and 90.		1	2		3
Between 90 and 100.	1				1
Over 100 years.	2	2	3	2	9
Not stated.					
Total.	52	38	34	35	159

### SUMMARY.

Number of counties reporting.	13
Total census population of said counties.	140,677
Number of births reported from said counties.	197
Number of marriages reported and from said counties.	169
Number of deaths reported and from said counties.	159
Death rate per 1,000 per annum.	12.36
Birth rate per 1,000 per annum.	16.81

## PHTHISIS STATISTICS.

The mean death rate from all causes for the whole world (Byres in "Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences") is 22 for 1,000 population. The average for phthisis is 3 for 1,000, or nearly one-seventh of the whole mortality. Northern United States average 2.82 for 1,000 population; Southern States, 4.25 per 1,000. Whites 2, and Negroes 7 per 1,000 population.—Exchange.

The Chicago Health Officer refuses to accept "Heart Failure" as a cause of death. He returns death certificates so filled out with a request for information as to the real cause of death.—Exchange.

"Dr. Baker, the efficient Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health, asserts that recent advances in sanitation are saving one hundred lives a year from death by small-pox; four hundred from scarlet fever, and six hundred from diphtheria, within the limits of that single State. Eleven hundred lives saved from these three forms of death! And yet modern sanitation is in its infancy."



# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

APRIL, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the twelve counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below named, during April, 1891, classified by diseases. Total population, 141,681. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 14.66. Death rate per 1,000 per annum, 13.22. Table of ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	DeSoto.	Escambia.	Hillsborough.	Leon.	Levy.	Marion.	Orange.	Osceola.	Polk.	Putnam.	Taylor.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Accident.....				1		3		1					3		5
Apoplexy.....	1		1												2
Asthma.....										1					1
Blood Poisoning.....						1	1	1							3
Bowels, Congestion.....													1		1
Bright's Disease.....			1			1									2
Bronchitis.....						1	2								3
Cancer, not stated.....													1		1
Cancer, Uterine.....						1							1		2
Cerebral Congestion.....			1										1		2
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....													1		1
Cerebral Meningitis.....		1											1		2
Cerebral Softening.....			1			1									2
Cholera Infantum.....		1	3			3	4	2		3			14	1	31
Consumption.....															1
Convulsions.....						1							1		1
Dentition.....															10
Diarrhœa.....			6				1	1		1			1		9
Dropsy.....													1		1
Drowned.....													1		1
Enteritis.....				1									1		2
Enterocolitis.....													1		1
Empyema.....		2		1		2	2						1		6
Fever, Malarial.....		1	1	3						1			2		6
Fever, Typhoid.....		1											2		3
Gastro Enteritis.....		1		2		1	2			2	1		2		11
Heart Disease.....															1
Hepatitis.....			1										1		2
Homicide.....													1		1
Inanition.....			1												1
Influenza.....															1
LaGrippe.....													1		1
Liver, Cirrhosis of.....													1		1
Marasmus.....				1											1
Measles.....															1
Meningitis.....													2		2
Nephritis.....															1
Paralysis.....													1		1
Peritonitis.....				1	3		1						2	1	8
Pneumonia.....							1								1
Premature Birth.....				2	1		5								8
Senile Decay.....												1			1
Stillborn.....												1			1
Tetanus.....															1
Tumor, Ovarian.....															1
Cause not given.....	2		3				2						2		9
Total in each county.....	8	5	31	6		24	14	8		10	1	3	38	9	159

## DEATHS—AGES.

APRIL, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year.....	6	8	6	11	31
Between 1 and 5.....	4	2	1	2	9
Between 5 and 10.....		2			2
Between 10 and 15.....				1	1
Between 15 and 20.....			3	1	4
Between 20 and 25.....	3	4	4	5	16
Between 25 and 30.....	5	3	2	3	13
Between 30 and 40.....	7	5	3	3	18
Between 40 and 50.....	9	3	7	1	20
Between 50 and 60.....	6	3	2		11
Between 60 and 70.....	6		1	2	9
Between 70 and 80.....	5	4		2	11
Between 80 and 90.....		1			1
Between 90 and 100.....					
Over 100 years.....				1	13
Not stated.....	7	5			
Total.....	58	40	29	32	159

As may be seen by reference to the other page of this report, the returns for the month of April have been very slim. Counties that have formerly reported very regularly have not made returns for this month; among those may be noted Alachua, Columbia, Duval, Franklin, Nassau, Monroe, St. Johns and Santa Rosa counties.

It is respectfully asked that secretaries in rendering their reports would see that they are properly endorsed on the back, as it saves much time in this office, besides enhancing the probability of its receiving prompt attention.

It is to be regretted that reports are furnished with such diverse nomenclature, making classification almost impossible. The attention of physicians and others is invited to the following diseases, in reference to which the particulars should be specified, it being absolutely essential to the proper classification of causes of deaths, and consequently to the accuracy and usefulness of our statistics of mortality. It is therefore respectfully requested that when reporting deaths from accident, abcess, cancer, homicide, tumor, wounds, etc., the variety and seat or location be given.

Reports are not complete unless they show the number of births and marriages. Secretaries of the County Boards will please use every endeavor to secure this information. There should be no difficulty whatever with the data in regard to marriages, as there is only one office in the county where marriage licenses can be obtained—that of the County Judge; and this personage will doubtless take great pleasure in furnishing the information desired.

It is urgently requested that the County Boards ascertain and return, when possible, the race, nativity and length of residence in Florida, of cases of phthisis; as in the absence of such particulars, an injustice is imposed upon localities, as well as the entire State.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,  
State Health Officer.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 20th, 1891.

## FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

MAY, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the nineteen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below named, during May, 1891, classified by diseases. Total census population, 222,223. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 11.66. Death rate per 1,000 per annum, 11.73. Ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua.	Columbia.	DeSoto.	Duval.	Escambia.	Hillsborough.	Lake.	Leon.	Levy.	Marion.	Monroe.	Nassau.	Polk.	Putnam.	Orange.	Osceola.	Taylor.	St. Johns.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Abcess															1				1			2
Accident															1				1			1
Angina Pectoris	1				1	1																2
Apoplexy																						2
Asthma															1							1
Bowels, Congestion of						1						1										2
Bright's Disease																		1				1
Bronchitis												1										1
Cancer, not stated																						3
Cancer of Testicles																		1				1
Cerebral Congestion												3										3
Cholera Infantum						1																1
Cholera Morbus																			1			1
Colic												2										2
Consumption	2				1	5	1				8								4	6		31
Cystitis																			1			1
Dentition																						2
Diarrhoea	2									1		1			1			1		4		10
Dropsy					1	1					1											3
Drowned											1											1
Eclampsia											3											3
Encephalitis							1															1
Enteritis																			2			2
Enterocolitis	1										1							1	1			4
Erysipelas										1												1
Fever, Malarial							1				5		1						2			11
Fever, Puerperal																			1			2
Fever, Typhoid	1	1			1						1				1			1	1	3		10
Fracture of Skull																						1
Gastritis						2																2
Heart Disease																		2				4
Hemorrhage, Umbilical																			1			1
Homicide											1											1
Inanition						1					1			1								3
Intussusception											1											1
Kidney, Inflammation							1															1
LaGrippe														1	1							2
Leprosy																						1
Lungs, Congestion of						1																2
Marasmus											6				1			1	5			13
Measles											1	2								1	1	4
Meningitis						1					1											2
Nephritis																			2	1		3
Paralysis																						1
Paresis																						1
Pertussis											1											1
Pneumonia	1				1		2			1	1			1				1	1			9
Premature Birth										1	2									2		3
Senile Decay											2											2
Scrofula											1											1
Snake Bite																						1
Still-birth						1				1												2
Tetanus											6									1	1	8
Trismus Nascentium																						1
Ulcer of Bowels																						1
Cause not stated						1	1	1			1	2	2	1	1	3	1					18
Total	8	0	4	0	5	15	2	3	0	5	56	9	4	3	5	4	2	10	9	42	14	217

## DEATHS—AGES.

MAY, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under one year	13	20	13	15	61
Between 1 and 5	6	6	6	7	25
Between 5 and 10		1	1	1	3
Between 10 and 15		2	1		3
Between 15 and 20	1	1	3	1	6
Between 20 and 25	7	2	4	2	15
Between 25 and 30	3	5	4	5	17
Between 30 and 40	9	7	4	2	22
Between 40 and 50	7	2	2	2	13
Between 50 and 60	11	3	5	1	20
Between 60 and 70	5	7	1	1	14
Between 70 and 80	2	1	3	1	7
Between 80 and 90	1	2		1	4
Between 90 and 100		1	1		2
Over 100 years					
Not stated	1	1	2	1	5
Total	66	61	50	40	217

## SUMMARY.

Number of births reported	216
Number of marriages reported	229
Number of deaths reported	217
Number of deaths under five years of age reported	87

"Vital statistics, as some one said, furnish unerring lessons as to the health, prosperity and morals of a people. They teach us the influence of marriage over illigetimacy and immorality, the fecundity of the people, the number of children and their vital force; the duration of life, its expectation and value of all ages and races, the influence of meteorology, locality, occupation, in producing diseases and impoverishing health, and thereby enabling us to remove unfavorable conditions found where and when least expected."

## SOME YEARLY APPROPRIATIONS FOR SANITARY PURPOSES.

New York City	\$435,000
Massachusetts	111,300
Texas	61,000
Illinois	49,000
Mississippi	46,000
Minnesota	29,000
New York State	25,000
New Jersey	21,000
Wisconsin	20,000
Michigan	16,000
Alabama	13,000
Maryland	13,000
California	12,800
Connecticut	10,000



# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

JUNE, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the seventeen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below enumerated, during June, 1891, classified by diseases. Total census population, 170,954. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 15.93. Death rate per 1,000 per annum, 12.64. Ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua.	Columbia.	Duval.	Escambia.	Franklin.	Hillsborough.	Lake.	Leon.	Levy.	Marion.	Orange.	Osceola.	Polk.	Putnam.	St. Johns.	Taylor.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Accident								1					1							2
Alcoholism								1							1					2
Apoplexy															1					1
Blood Poisoning						1														1
Bowels, Inflammation of															1					1
Bright's Disease															1					1
Cancer, Liver											1									1
Cancer, Stomach																		1		1
Cancer, not stated		1													1					2
Cerebral, Congestion																				1
Childbirth							1													1
Cholera Infantum																				1
Congestion	1																			1
Consumption	1		1	1		4	1								3					11
Convulsions																				1
Croup																				1
Dentition																				1
Diarrhoea	1		1										1	1						3
Dropsy																				1
Drowned																				1
Eclampsia																				1
Enteritis																				1
Enterocolitis																				1
Eczema																				1
Fever, Congestive																				1
Fever, Malarial																				1
Fever, Typhoid	1	2	1																	4
Gastritis																				1
Gastro Enteritis																				1
General Debility																				1
Heart Disease																				1
Inanition																				1
Influenza																				1
Lungs, Congestion of																				1
Lungs, Gangrene of																				1
Marasmus																				1
Measles																				1
Meningitis																				1
Nephritis																				1
Paralysis																				1
Peritonitis																				1
Pneumonia	1																			1
Senile Decay																				1
Still-birth																				1
Syphilis																				1
Tetanus																				1
Trismus Nascentium																				1
Uraemia																				1
Wounds, Gunshot																				1
Wounds, Knife	1																			1
Cause not given		1					2	1	1						2	8				10
Total	6	8	3	4	3	24	4	9	4	6	13	3	5	8	9	0	5	58	26	191

## DEATHS—AGES.

JUNE, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under one year	13	15	9	10	47
Between 1 and 5	4	3	8	5	20
Between 5 and 10	1			1	2
Between 10 and 15	1	1		3	5
Between 15 and 20	2	3	1	3	9
Between 20 and 25	1	3	4	6	14
Between 25 and 30	4	2	3	4	13
Between 30 and 40	2	6	8	1	17
Between 40 and 50	5	4	1	4	14
Between 50 and 60	5	4	3	3	15
Between 60 and 70	6	3	3	4	16
Between 70 and 80		4		3	7
Between 80 and 90					
Between 90 and 100					
Over 100 years	3	3	3	3	12
Not stated					
Total	47	51	43	50	191

### SUMMARY.

Number counties reporting	17
Census population	193,507
Number of births	227
Number of marriages	176
Number of deaths reported	191
Death rate per 1,000 per annum	12.64

"Vital Statistics tell us of the approach of terrific storms by which ignorant and negligent cities, and even nations, have been swept from the face of the earth. They constitute the bed-rock upon which life insurance is based, and when truthful and favorable, invite alike as immigrants the laborer and capitalist. Though ignored by the average legislator, their importance has been recognized and respected by Napoleon, Bismarck, Disraeli and Gladstone, of England, and by such men as Harris, Jones and Gibson, of the United States Senate. The establishment of a Bureau of Vital Statistics is a pretty fair index to the degree of civilization attained by a people or by their law-making representatives."



# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

JULY, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the seventeen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below enumerated, during July, 1891, classified by diseases. Total census population, 201,052. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 14.39. Death rate per 1,000 per annum 16.24. Ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua.	DeSoto.	Duval.	Escambia.	Hillsborough.	Lake.	Leon.	Levy.	Marion.	Monroe.	Orange.	Osceola.	Polk.	Putnam.	St. Johns.	Taylor.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Abcess, Liver . . . . .										1										1
Abcess, not stated . . . . .																				1
Accident . . . . .		1																		1
Alcoholism . . . . .				1																1
Angina Pectoris . . . . .										3										3
Apoplexy . . . . .																1				1
Ascites . . . . .																				1
Asthma . . . . .																				1
Bowels, Congestion . . . . .																				1
Bowels, Inflammation . . . . .																				1
Bright's Disease . . . . .																				2
Bronchitis . . . . .																				2
Cancer, Uterine . . . . .																				1
Cerebral Concussion . . . . .																				3
Cerebral Congestion . . . . .	1																			1
Cerebral Softening . . . . .																				2
Childbirth . . . . .																				5
Cholera Infantum . . . . .																				1
Colic . . . . .																				28
Consumption . . . . .	11																			9
Convulsions . . . . .																				4
Dentition . . . . .																				2
Defective Vitality . . . . .																				4
Diarrhoea . . . . .																				5
Dropsy . . . . .																				2
Drowned . . . . .																				1
Endocarditis . . . . .																				4
Enteritis . . . . .																				1
Epilepsy . . . . .																				3
Fever, Congestive . . . . .																				4
Fever, Malarial . . . . .																				2
Fever, Puerperal . . . . .																				47
Fever, Typhoid . . . . .	1																			2
Gastritis . . . . .																				12
Heart Disease . . . . .																				1
Hemorrhage, Cerebral . . . . .	1																			1
Hemorrhage, Uterine . . . . .																				1
Hemorrhage, not stated . . . . .																				1
Hepatitis . . . . .																				5
Inanition . . . . .																				1
Insanity . . . . .																				1
Kidney Disease . . . . .																				1
Lightning . . . . .																				1
Liver, Congestion of . . . . .																				17
Marasmus . . . . .																				3
Measles . . . . .																				9
Meningitis . . . . .																				4
Paralysis . . . . .																				1
Peritonitis . . . . .																				1
Pericarditis . . . . .	1																			1
Pertussis . . . . .																				4
Pneumonia . . . . .																				1
Premature Birth . . . . .																				4
Rachitis . . . . .																				1
Rupture, Blood Vessel . . . . .																				9
Senile Decay . . . . .																				2
Septicæmia . . . . .																				16
Still Birth . . . . .																				1
Stricture, Bowels . . . . .																				2
Sunstroke . . . . .																				3
Tetanus . . . . .																				1
Trismus, Nascentium . . . . .																				1
Thrush . . . . .																				1
Tumor, Uterine . . . . .																				1
Ulcer, Bowels . . . . .																				1
Uræmia . . . . .																				1
Vermin . . . . .																				3
Cause not stated . . . . .																				11
Total . . . . .	5	2	9	3	30	2	9	2	6	78	7	3	7	10	9	2	2	16	29	272

## DEATHS—AGES.

JULY, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under one year . . . . .	22	20	12	19	73
Between 1 and 5 . . . . .	8	9	7	11	35
Between 5 and 10 . . . . .	2		2	4	8
Between 10 and 15 . . . . .		3		3	6
Between 15 and 20 . . . . .	3	2		3	8
Between 20 and 25 . . . . .	3	3	3	6	15
Between 25 and 30 . . . . .	3	5	1	1	10
Between 30 and 40 . . . . .	7	12	8	10	37
Between 40 and 50 . . . . .	8	3	6	5	22
Between 50 and 60 . . . . .	5	3	5	1	14
Between 60 and 70 . . . . .	3	4	2	2	11
Between 70 and 80 . . . . .	4	8	2	4	18
Between 80 and 90 . . . . .		1		1	2
Between 90 and 100 . . . . .	1			1	2
Over 100 years . . . . .					
Not stated . . . . .	4	2	4	1	11
Total . . . . .	73	75	52	72	272

## SUMMARY.

Number of counties reporting . . . . .	17
Total census population of said counties . . . . .	201,052
Total number of births reported . . . . .	241
Number of marriages reported . . . . .	157
Number of deaths reported . . . . .	272
Death rate per 1,000 per annum . . . . .	16.24
Birth rate per 1,000 per annum . . . . .	14.39
Number of deaths under five years of age . . . . .	108

## MEDICAL PRACTICE IN CONNECTICUT.

Here is the reply sent to a doctor inquiring of a State official if he would be allowed to practice in Connecticut by registering his name and the college from which he was graduated:

"SIR: Any body can practice medicine in Connecticut. You do not need to register; you do not need a medical diploma; you do not need to know the difference between opium and peppermint; you do not, indeed, need to know anything. You can simply come and live here and begin to practice. The laws of Connecticut will sustain you in collecting your fees for professional services, if you render any which you choose to call such. But if you undertake to carry me or my trunk to the depot for pay, you must get a license. If you peddle matches or peanuts you must get a license. If you collect the swill from your neighbors, to feed your pigs, you must get a license. If you want to empty your cesspool you must get a license. But you can practice medicine in Connecticut *without a license*."—Hartford Post.

# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. AUGUST, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the seventeen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below enumerated, during August, 1891, classified by diseases. Total census population, 203,480. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 15.93. Death rate per 1,000 per annum, 13.33. Ages of decedents. Other statistical

DISEASES.	Alachua.	Columbia.	DeSoto.	Escambia.	Franklin.	Hillsborough.	Manatee.	Marion.	Monroe.	Orange.	Osceola.	Polk.	Putnam.	St. Johns.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Alcoholism						1			2									1
Abscess, not stated	1									1						3		4
Accident									1									1
Apoplexy			1															1
Asthma	1	3					1	1										6
Bowels, Congestion of										1								1
Bright's Disease									1		1							2
Bronchitis									1									1
Cancer of Oesophagus						1							2					4
Cerebral Congestion																1		1
Cerebral Softening									1									1
Child Birth			2	1	2											3	1	15
Cholera Infantum		1	3		1				2									1
Chlorosis										1			1			6	1	19
Consumption	1	1		1		2			4	1						1	1	4
Convulsions									2									1
Croup						1												1
Cystitis									1							4		5
Dentition																	1	1
Diarrhoea									1							1		2
Dropsy					1	1					3						1	6
Drowned									1	3								4
Enteritis									1							2	1	1
Epilepsy																1		1
Fever, Malarial	1	2	1						1	1						1	7	21
Fever, Typhoid				1	2					3						3		3
Gastro Enteritis																	1	1
Hepatitis									3							2	2	7
Heart Disease									1							1		3
Hemorrhage, Umbilical										1							1	1
Hydrocephalus																	2	2
Inanition								1										1
LaGrippe																1		1
Liver, Cirrhosis of										4								6
Marasmus									2									2
Measles									5								1	8
Meningitis																		1
Metritis									1									2
Paralysis				1						1								1
Peritonitis											1							1
Pertussis									2									2
Pneumonia									2									2
Poisoned																1		1
Poisoned, Morphine									1									1
Rachitis											1							1
Scrofula									4								2	8
Senile Decay					2					2		1		2				7
Still-birth																	2	2
Syphilis																	2	2
Teething									1	2								3
Tetanus					2													5
Trismus, Nascentium																	1	1
Uremia																		1
Vermes											1							1
Wound, Gunshot																	1	1
Cause not given		3	1	1							2			1				10
Total	6	10	7	9	5	17	2	5	5	2	14	4	2	4	3	4	49	217

## DEATHS—AGES.

AUGUST, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under one year	14	11	14	18	57
Between 1 and 5	10	11	6	11	38
Between 5 and 10	2	2	2		6
Between 10 and 15	4	1		1	6
Between 15 and 20	3	5		4	12
Between 20 and 25	4	2	1	4	11
Between 25 and 30	5	4	2	2	13
Between 30 and 40	9	5	6	2	22
Between 40 and 50	8	1	1	2	12
Between 50 and 60	6	3	6	2	17
Between 60 and 70	5	1	3		9
Between 70 and 80	3	1	4	1	9
Between 80 and 90	1	1		1	3
Between 90 and 100					
Over 100 years			1	1	2
Not stated					
Total	74	48	46	49	217

## SUMMARY.

	1891.
Number of counties reporting	17
Number of places reported from	62
Number of births reported	269
Number of marriages reported	144
Number of deaths reported	217
Number of deaths under five years old	93
Number of deaths over 70 years old	13

Returns from Escambia, Marion and Orange counties exhibit marked improvement. Bradford, Brevard, Clay, Dade, Duval, Lake, Nassau and Wakulla counties failed to render reports for this month. Hillsboro County made no returns on Form No. 6.

Some comment has been made by sanitary journalists upon the number of cases of consumption reported in this State. It is believed that if the counties would show the nativity of those dying from this disease, with the length of their residence in Florida, it would be seen that a number of the deaths reported from consumption are not chargeable to the climate of this State. Of the nineteen deaths reported this month, seven were residents of Florida but a short time.

"The Supreme Court of Iowa, when ruling with regard to the collection of Vital Statistics, said: 'A physician should honestly obtain and report all information required by the regulations and statute of the State Board of Health. This is his duty as a citizen, and is imposed as an obligation by the ethics of the useful and honorable profession of which he is a member.'"

In filling out blanks care should be taken to insert all the information called for on the forms; the word "none" or an "0" should always be written where that expresses the truth—simply leaving blank conveys the impression that you were unable to supply the data. Place all reports from this office on file.

Jacksonville, Fla, September 15th, 1891.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,  
State Health Officer.



## FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the seventeen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below enumerated, during September, 1891, classified by diseases. Total census population, 208,529. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 16.29. Death rate per 1,000 per annum 12.37. Ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua.	Columbia.	DeSoto.	Duval.	Escambia.	Franklin.	Hillsborough.	Lake.	Leon.	Marion.	Monroe.	Orange.	Osceola.	Polk.	Putnam.	St. Johns.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Abortion	1																			1
Accident	1			1										1						2
Anemia																	1	1		2
Apoplexy	1										1									1
Asphyxia												1								1
Asthemia																				
Bowels, Inflammation of.						1		1		1								1		3
Bright's Disease																		1		1
Bronchitis						2														2
Burus																				1
Cancer, Womb								1												1
Cancer, not stated																		1		1
Catarrh												1								1
Cerebral Congestion																	1			1
Child-birth			1		1													1	2	5
Cholera Infantum										1		1								1
Colic	1																			1
Congestion, Stomach		1																		1
Congestion					1	1	2	1	1	1	7					1		7	1	25
Consumption	2					1	2									1			2	6
Convulsions												4								4
Defective Vitality																		1	1	2
Dentition																		2	1	3
Diarrhoea								1				1						5	1	7
Dropsy								1												1
Encephalitis											2	1						1	3	7
Enteritis																		1		1
Enterocolitis																				1
Epilepsy																				1
Exhaustion											1									1
Fever, Malarial	1			1	1			2	2						1			6		14
Fever, Puerperal		1									1									2
Fever, Typhoid	1				1											1		4	3	11
Gangrene												1								1
Heart Disease	1				2		1					3					1	1	4	14
Hepatitis																		1		1
Hydrocephalus																		1		1
Hydrothorax																				1
Hyperemesis							1												1	2
Inanition																				1
Lungs, Congestion										1										5
Marasmus												1								1
Malformation	1																			1
Measles												1								1
Meningitis												1								1
Necrobiosis												1								1
Paralysis											2	1		1				1		5
Paresis												1								1
Peritonitis	1											1							2	3
Pneumonia										1										6
Premature Birth			2								2			1			1			6
Senile Decay					1							1						1		1
Septicæmia												5					1			7
Still-birth						1								1						3
Suicide				1										1						2
Syphilis								1											3	4
Tetanus												1						2		3
Trismus Nascentum																			1	1
Ulcer, Stomach					1				1											2
Vermes																				2
Wounds Gunshot	2														1	1	1			11
Cause not stated		4	1					1		1		1								11
Total	13	6	4	5	7	7	11	5	7	3	45	45	3	3	6	5	9	40	90	914

## DEATHS—AGES.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under one year	13	17	12	14	56
Between 1 and 5	6	3	5	7	21
Between 5 and 10	3	2	3	1	9
Between 10 and 15				1	1
Between 15 and 20	1	1	3	4	9
Between 20 and 25	3	3	5	6	17
Between 25 and 30	4	3	5	3	15
Between 30 and 40	12	5	4	6	27
Between 40 and 50	3	4	5	4	16
Between 50 and 60	4	3	4	5	16
Between 60 and 70	4	2	4	3	13
Between 70 and 80	1	1	2	2	6
Between 80 and 90	1	1			2
Between 90 and 100					1
Over 100 years			1		1
Not stated		3	1	1	3
Total	74	48	46	49	214

## SUMMARY.

Number of counties reporting	17
Total census population of said counties	208,529
Number of births reported from said counties	290
Number of marriages reported from said counties	156
Number of deaths reported from said counties	214
Death rate per 1,000 per annum	12.37
Birth rate per 1,000 per annum	16.69
Number of deaths by violence	9
Number of deaths under five years age	77

## VACCINATION.

Surgeon Parke, who accompanied Stanley's Emin Pasha relief expedition, brings back with him an additional proof of the value of vaccination. Before the expedition started the majority of the men were vaccinated by the doctor. In the wilds of Africa an epidemic of small-pox broke out and only four of the vaccinated men were attacked by the disease, and none died, while the camp followers, who had not been vaccinated, took the disease in its most virulent form and died in great numbers.—American Lancet.

## WHAT IS A NUISANCE?

At common law a nuisance is deemed to be anything wrongfully done or permitted, which injures or annoys another in the enjoyment of his legal rights. Every person has the legal right to the fullest enjoyment of his life and health. Anything, therefore, which injures or annoys an individual or the public in the enjoyment of life or health is a nuisance.

Under the act creating County Boards of Health, such boards have the power, and it is made their duty, to cause the abatement of nuisances affecting the life and health of the people within their jurisdiction.

"Sanitation is next to the preaching of the Cross, man's supremist duty. To convince a single person that a given disease is avoidable may save a human life. To convince him that the disease is contagious may prevent a widespread epidemic. To convince the people of a State that disease may not only be avoided but actually exterminated, means a lowering of the death rate by numbers which are little short of miraculous."

DR. ED. F. NELSON



# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. OCTOBER, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the sixteen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below enumerated, during October, 1891, classified by diseases. Total census population, 213,408. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 11.08; death rate per 1,000 per annum, 12.66. Ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua	Columbia	DeSoto	Escambia	Franklin	Hillsborough	Lake	Manatee	Marion	Monroe	Polk	Putnam	Orange	Santa Rosa	St. Johns	Volusia	Jacksonville	Pensacola	Total
Accident			1														1	1	3
Apoplexy			1																1
Asthma																			1
Bowels, Inflammation								1											1
Bright's Disease															1				1
Bronchitis													1						1
Catarrh																			1
Cerebral Congestion																			1
Cerebral Softening																			1
Child-birth			1																1
Cholera Infantum			1																1
Congestion			1																1
Consumption			2																2
Convulsions			1																1
Croup			1																1
Defective Vitality																			1
Delirium Tremens																			1
Diarrhoea					1														1
Diphtheria					1														1
Dropsy																			1
Enteritis																			1
Enterocolitis																			1
Erysipelas																			1
Exhaustion																			1
Fever, Malarial																			1
Fever, Typhoid																			1
Hepatitis																			1
Heart Disease																			1
Hydrocephalus																			1
Inanition																			1
Jaundice																			1
Laryngitis																			1
Liver, Cirrhosis of																			1
Liver, Disease of																			1
Marasmus																			1
Meningitis																			1
Necrobiosis																			1
Paralysis																			1
Parapneumonia																			1
Peritonitis																			1
Pertussis																			1
Poison, Opium																			1
Pneumonia																			1
Puerperal Hemorrhage																			1
Rupture, Womb																			1
Senile Decay																			1
Septicæmia																			1
Still-birth																			1
Suicide																			1
Syphilis																			1
Tamias																			1
Tetanus																			1
Trismus Nascentium																			1
Ulcer, Stomach																			1
Uræmia																			1
All other causes																			1
Totals in each county	11	5	6	12	4	9	1	3	15	44	5	7	9	5	3	2	38	21	197

## DEATHS—AGES.

OCTOBER, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	17	15	9	17	58
Between 1 and 5	4	4	1	5	14
Between 5 and 10	1	2	1	2	6
Between 10 and 15					2
Between 15 and 20	2	3	1	2	8
Between 20 and 25	2	7	6	2	17
Between 25 and 30	1	1	1	3	6
Between 30 and 40	6	6	4		16
Between 40 and 50	9	6	2	1	18
Between 50 and 60	2	1	2	1	6
Between 60 and 70	7	6	2	4	19
Between 70 and 80	3	5	1	1	10
Between 80 and 90	2	7	4	1	14
Between 90 and 100	1		1	1	3
Over 100 years					
Not stated					
Total	57	63	35	42	197

## SUMMARY.

Number of counties reporting	16
Number of places reporting	56
Number of births reported	256
Number of marriages reported	225
Number of deaths reported	197
Number of deaths under five years old reported	67
Number of deaths between fifty and sixty reported	6
Number of deaths between sixty and seventy reported	15
Number of deaths between seventy and eighty reported	15
Number of deaths between eighty and ninety reported	14
Number of deaths between ninety and one hundred reported	2

The following counties failed to render proper returns: Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Calhoun, Citrus, Clay, Dade, Duval, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hernando, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Pasco, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Walton and Washington.

In the city of Key West, Monroe county, out of the 44 deaths reported, 25 of them were under 25 years of age.

Of the 24 deaths reported from consumption, only 7 were properly residents of Florida; several being in the State but a few months.

It is earnestly requested of all who have returns of deaths to make that they be careful to report the same to the best nomenclature at their command.

Reliable Vaccine Virus can be had at the office of the State Board of Health by applying for it. The virus is supplied to this Board at sixty dollars per thousand points, and will be furnished at this rate on application. Nothing less than ten points sold.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,  
State Health Officer.

November 15th, 1891.

# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

## NOVEMBER, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the fifteen counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below enumerated, during November, 1891; classified by diseases. Total census population, 200,657. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 13.46. Death rate per 1,000 per annum, 14.23. Ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua.	DeSoto.	Escambia.	Franklin.	Hillsborough.	Lake.	Marion.	Monroe.	Orange.	Osceola.	Polk.	Putnam.	St. Johns.	Santa Rosa.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Accident.....	1															1	1	3
Apoplexy.....			1		1		1											3
Asphyxia.....								1										1
Bright's Disease...	1				1								1					3
Bronchitis.....									1						1			2
Cancer, Uterine.....																		1
Cancer, not stated.....					1								1					2
Catarrh.....																1		1
Cerebral Congestion.....									1									1
Cerebral Softening.....																		1
Cholera Infantum.....	1				2													3
Cholera Morbus.....								1										1
Congestion.....				1								1						2
Consumption.....	1			4	2	2	1		1	1	1				2	9	2	32
Convulsions.....					2						1							4
Croup.....				1												1		2
Cyanosis.....																1		1
Cystitis.....																1		1
Defective Vitality.....									1							1		2
Dentition.....																1		1
Diarrhoea.....					2		2						1			3		8
Diphtheria.....									1									1
Dropsy.....	1				2										1	2	2	9
Eclampsia.....									1							1		2
Encephalitis.....																		1
Endocarditis.....									1							3		4
Enteritis.....								3	1							2		6
Enterocolitis.....					1											2		3
Epilepsy.....									1									1
Fever, Malarial.....	1	2	1				2											6
Fever, Typhoid.....	2		1	1	2			1							1	4	1	13
Gastro Enteritis.....									1									2
Hepatitis.....									1							3	2	11
Heart Disease.....			1						1					3				5
Hemorrhage, Umbilical.....									1									1
Hemorrhage, Uterine.....										1								1
Hemorrhage, not stated.....							1	1										2
Hernia.....																	1	1
Hydarthrus.....	1																	1
Hydrothorax.....					1													1
Inanition.....													1				2	3
Insanity.....									1									1
Laryngitis.....					1													1
Lungs, Congestion of.....					1													1
Marasmus.....									3									3
Meningitis.....									2									2
Myelitis.....																1		1
Nephritis.....																2		2
Paralysis.....												1				3		4
Placenta Prævia.....																1		1
Peritonitis.....																		1
Pneumonia.....			1					1	2	1	1				2	1		10
Puerperal Hemorrhage.....					1													1
Scrofula.....																1		1
Senile Decay.....			3		1		1	1								1	2	9
Septicæmia.....	1												1		1			3
Still-birth.....	1								3				1					5
Stomatitis.....									1									1
Suicide.....																		1
Syphilis.....	1																	1
Tetanus.....			1															1
Trismus Nascensium.....									4	1								5
Tumor, of Breast.....									1									1
Ulcer, of Stomach.....																		1
Wounds, Railroad Cars.....													1	1				2
Wounds, Gunshot.....	2								1									3
Cause not stated.....	1	2						2			1	1	3					10
Total.....	15	2	9	4	20	7	13	43	9	4	5	4	13	7	3	51	23	238

# DEATHS—AGES.

NOVEMBER, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under one year.....	19	23	14	12	68
Between 1 and 5.....	5	3	3	1	12
Between 5 and 10.....	2	1	2	1	6
Between 10 and 15.....	2	1			3
Between 15 and 20.....	2		5	4	11
Between 20 and 25.....	2	1			3
Between 25 and 30.....	7	4	3	3	17
Between 30 and 40.....	8	4	5	6	23
Between 40 and 50.....	6	5	5	2	18
Between 50 and 60.....	6	4	1	4	15
Between 60 and 70.....	12	3	3	1	19
Between 70 and 80.....	4	6	1	3	14
Between 80 and 90.....		1	1	2	4
Between 90 and 100.....	1	1			2
Over 100 years.....					
Not stated.....	7	7	2	7	23
Total.....	83	64	45	46	238

# SUMMARY.

Number of counties reporting.....	15
Number of births reported.....	218
Number of marriages reported.....	163
Number of deaths reported.....	238
Number of deaths under five years of age reported.....	80
Number of deaths by violence.....	9

# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

DECEMBER, 1891.

Deaths occurring in the twelve counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below enumerated, during December, 1891, classified by diseases. Total census population, 182,398. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 17.11; death rate per 1,000 per annum, 11.58. Ages of decedents. Other statistical data.

DISEASES.	Alachua.	DeSoto.	Escambia.	Lake.	Manion.	Monroe.	Orange.	Osceola.	Polk.	Putnam.	Santa Rosa.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Accident....					1								1		1
Apoplexy.....		1				2	2								5
Asphyxia.....									2						2
Bright's Disease.....										2					2
Bronchitis.....												1	5		6
Burns.....							1								1
Cancer, Womb.....															1
Catarrh.....						1									1
Cerebral Congestion.....															1
Child Birth.....					1										1
Consumption.....						2	3		2	2			14	2	25
Convulsions.....				1											1
Cyanosis.....						2		1							3
Defective Vitality.....															6
Diarrhoea.....				1	1	1	1		1						5
Dropsy.....					2	2									4
Drowned.....									1	1	1				3
Enteritis.....	1					1									2
Enterocolitis.....						3									3
Epilepsy.....							1						1		2
Emphysema.....							1								1
Fever, Malarial.....		2					1	1			1				5
Fever, Typhoid.....					1								4	4	9
Gastro Enteritis.....	1					1	1								3
General Debility.....															1
Hepatitis.....	1					2									3
Heart Disease.....													2	1	3
Hemorrhage, Arterial.....															1
Hemorrhage, Cerebral.....															1
Hemorrhage, Umbilical.....										1					1
Inanition.....														2	2
Influenza.....						2									2
Liver, Cirrhosis of.....						1									1
Lungs, Congestion of.....															1
Lungs, Gangrene of.....															1
Marasmus.....							1								1
Meningitis.....							2								2
Myelitis.....															1
Oedema of Glottis.....															1
Paralysis.....											1				1
Peritonitis.....			1	1											2
Pericarditis.....															1
Pneumonia.....		2			1							1	3	2	10
Puerperal Hemorrhage.....	1					1	1								3
Premature Birth.....															1
Rheumatism.....															1
Senile Decay.....			1		1		3								5
Septicæmia.....															1
Still-birth.....						1	4				1				6
Stomatitis.....															1
Syphilis.....															1
Tetanus.....											1				1
Trismus Nascentium.....							6								6
Tumor, not stated.....	1														1
Ulcer, of Bowels.....											1				1
Wounds, Gunshot.....						1									1
Cause not stated.....	1					1			1	1				2	6
Total in each county.....	5	5	2	3	11	35	16	3	9	12	3	1	43	23	178

## DEATHS—AGES.

DECEMBER, 1891.	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year.....	15	12	20	8	55
Between 1 and 5.....	1	3	5	1	10
Between 5 and 10.....	1	2	2	1	6
Between 10 and 15.....					
Between 15 and 20.....	1	1		2	4
Between 20 and 25.....		2		2	4
Between 25 and 30.....	5	4	3	5	17
Between 30 and 40.....	7	3	8	7	25
Between 40 and 50.....	5	5	5	1	16
Between 50 and 60.....		2	1		3
Between 60 and 70.....	7	3	3	6	19
Between 70 and 80.....	4	5	1	1	11
Between 80 and 90.....		1	1		2
Not stated.....					2
Totals.....	48	43	51	34	176

## SUMMARY.

Number of counties reporting.....	12
Number of births reported.....	247
Number of marriages reported.....	235
Number of deaths reported.....	176
Number of deaths under 5 years reported.....	65
Number of deaths by violence.....	9

The following counties, usually very prompt, failed to make returns: Franklin, Hillsborough and St. Johns.

Reports are not complete unless they show births and marriages. Secretaries will confer a favor by always including this information.

"Heart failure" should be refused acceptance as a cause of death. Certificates so filled out should be returned with a request for information as to real cause of death.

A new vaccination law goes into effect in Italy on January 1st, 1892. All children except those who have already had small pox, or who are medically certified to be in ill health, must be vaccinated within the solar half year subsequent to the date of their birth; and where renewal of any such certificate of unfitness is in question, the child must be inspected by the official vaccinator with whom the final decision will rest.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 15th, 1891.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,  
State Health Officer.



Deaths occurring in the twenty-three counties and two cities of the State of Florida, below enumerated, during the year 1891, classified by diseases. Birth rate per 1,000 per annum, 14.72; death rate per 1,000 per annum, 13.22.

DISEASES.	Alachua.*	Brevard.	Columbia.	DeSoto.	Duval.*	Escambia.	Franklin.	Hillsborough.	Lake.	Leon.	Levy.	Manatee.	Marion.	Monroe.	Nassau.*	Orange.	Osceola.	Polk.	Putnam.	St. Johns.*	Santa Rosa.*	Taylor.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Abortion . . . . .	1																								1	
Abscess. Bowels. . . . .															1										1	
Abscess. Cerebral . . . . .																1									1	
Abscess. Liver . . . . .																									1	
Abscess, not stated . . . . .	1																								7	
Accident . . . . .	2			1	1	4		2	2				4		2		1	1					1	5	30	
Alcoholism. . . . .																									6	
Anemia . . . . .	1																								1	
Angina Pectoris . . . . .	1			1	2	1	3	1	1				1	7	1	2	1		1	5			2	9	39	
Apoplexy . . . . .																									5	
Ascites . . . . .															2			3				1			1	
Asphyxia. . . . .																									8	
Asthenia. . . . .	1																								1	
Asthma. . . . .				2				2					1			1							3	1	8	
Blood Poisoning. . . . .				1																					5	
Bowels. Congestion of. . . . .	2		3		1			2	1			1	2	2	1	3	1		1	1			2	1	15	
Bowels. Inflammation. . . . .								2				1	2						1	6			4	7	11	
Bright's Disease. . . . .	2			1		1	1	1		1				2		2	1	2	2	3		2	14	3	27	
Bronchitis..... . . . .								1						1											30	
Burns. . . . .	1	1					2						2			1				1					8	
Cancer, Liver. . . . .																	1								2	
Cancer, Esophagus. . . . .														1											3	
Cancer, Stomach. . . . .		1														1									5	
Cancer, Testicles. . . . .																				1					1	
Cancer, Womb. . . . .								1																	4	
Cancer, Uterine . . . . .																									16	
Cancer, not stated. . . . .			1					1					2			3	1					1	1	3	1	
Catarrh. . . . .					1									1					2	1					5	
Cerebral Concussion. . . . .										1															2	
Cerebral Congestion. . . . .	2							2		1			4	6	1	1	2		3	1			6	6	35	
Cerebral Meningitis. . . . .						1														1					2	
Cerebral Softening . . . . .																				1					6	
Child-birth. . . . .				1	1	1		1				1	6		1			1	1			2	1	2	17	
Chlorosis. . . . .								1																	1	
Cholera Infantum. . . . .	1	3	4	1	2	3	8			2	1		2	6		1		2		2			9	3	60	
Cholera Morbus. . . . .														1						1					3	
Chorea . . . . .								1																	1	
Colic . . . . .	1														3										4	
Congestion of Stomach . . . . .															1										1	
Congestion. . . . .	1	1	1			1										1									11	
Consumption. . . . .	16	1	2	11	7		30	6	1				13	39	10	17	3	1	12	12	1		9	12	21	342
Convulsions . . . . .				1	1	3		5	1				1	3	1	3		1	2	2					5	
Croup . . . . .					1		1									1									4	
Cyanosis . . . . .																									1	
Cystitis. . . . .																						1	3		24	
Defective Vitality. . . . .					2								1	18			1								1	
Delirium Tremens . . . . .														1		1									1	
Dentition. . . . .					3								1	1	1										13	
Diarrhœa. . . . .	3				1	1	11	1					5	1	1	8	4		1	5	3			15	8	
Diphtheria. . . . .					1																				1	
Dropsy . . . . .	1	1		5	3		6			1			2	6		4	1	2	1						50	
Drowned. . . . .				2	1	2	4							1				1	2		1				2	
Eclampsia..... . . . .															4										1	
Eczema . . . . .			1																						1	
Encephalitis . . . . .					1					1															1	
Endo-Carditis . . . . .																									1	
Enteritis . . . . .	1						1	2					1	12		3							13	4	3	

(Continued on Next Page.)

[YEARLY REPORT CONTINUED.]

[illegible]

One of these deaths from yellow fever was the master of the American schooner Warren Adams, who died on board his vessel at the lower quarantine station, Fernandina, during the month of December. The other case is that of the second engineer of the steamship Nigretia, who died at the Pensacola quarantine station.

(Continued on Next Page.)

## FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

[YEARLY REPORT CONTINUED.]

DISEASES.	Alachua.*	Brevard.	Columbia.	DeSoto.	Duval.*	Escambia.	Franklin.	Hillsborough	Lake.	Leon.	Levy	Manatee.	Marion.	Monroe.	Nassau.*	Orange.	Osceola.	Polk.	Putnam.	St. Johns.*	Santa Rosa.*	Taylor.	Volusia.	Jacksonville.	Pensacola.	Total.
Cedema Glottis.....																										1
Paralysis.....	2				1	1	3	2	1						5	1	3	2	4	2			1	12	3	44
Paresis.....																	1									2
Paraplegia.....																			1							1
Parotitis.....																				1						1
Peritonitis.....	3						2		1				1	2			1			1		1	5	1	18	
Pericarditis.....	1																									6
Pertussis.....	1														3		1		1							1
Phlebitis.....																1										1
Placenta Prævia.....																										1
Pneumonia.....	9	1		2	2	9	2	8		3			13	10	4	3	1		5	3	6	3	1	27	21	133
Poisoned, Morphine.....																										1
Poisoned, Opium.....													1											1		2
Poisoned, not stated...							1																	1		1
Poisoning, Septic.....																										1
Premature Birth.....				2	1			2					4	4		1	1			4						19
Rachitis.....															5											5
Rheumatism.....						1		1																2		4
Rupture, Bladder.....																										1
Rupture, Blood Vessel.....								1																		1
Rupture, Womb.....																								1		1
Sarcoma of Shoulder...																								1		1
Scrofula.....																1								1		4
Senile Decay.....	2			1	4	12	1	8		3			11	11	2	4			2	4	1		22	11		99
Septicæmia.....	1														3					1			1	1		8
Snake Bite.....																										1
Spina Bifida.....																										1
Still-birth.....	3				1	2		8	1				2	21		1	4	1	10	7		2	17	3		83
Stomatitis.....															1									1		2
Stricture.....																	1									1
Stricture, Bowels.....																										1
Suicide.....				1				2												1						6
Sunstroke.....																1										1
Syphilis.....	1														2						2		3	1		10
Tamias.....																										1
Tetanus.....						3		1							8		2		2	1				5	12	34
Thrush.....								1																		2
Tonsillitis.....																										1
Trismus Nascentium...																								11	5	39
Tumor, Breast.....															1											1
Tumor, Bowels.....																								1		1
Tumor, Ovarian.....																										1
Tumor, Stomach.....																										4
Ulcer, Bowels.....																			1	1						3
Ulcer, Stomach.....																								1		2
Ulcer, Throat.....																										5
Uræmia.....	1																									4
Vermes.....						1		1	1																	5
Wounds, Crushed.....						2															1	1				1
Wounds, Gunshot.....	4					1		3	1												1					14
Wounds, Knife.....	1																									1
Wounds, not stated.....																										1
Cause not known.....	5	1	10	12	8		1	14	2	4		1	6	4	4	6	5	8	10	5	1	2	1	15	5	130
Total..	103	6	29	51	68	72	32	102	30	40	6	5	132	354	40	132	42	39	87	105	22	12	59	583	258	2470

\*Reports from the counties of Alachua for April; Duval for January, April, August, October, November and December; St. Johns county for December, and Santa Rosa county for August and September were received too late to be included in the Monthly Bulletin for these months, but are embraced in the yearly consolidated report.

## DEATHS—AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year.....	155	157	131	158	601
Between 1 and 5.....	49	49	47	55	200
Between 5 and 10.....	16	16	15	13	60
Between 10 and 15.....	10	8	1	13	32
Between 15 and 20.....	24	23	21	34	102
Between 20 and 25.....	37	30	38	43	148
Between 25 and 30.....	48	42	36	37	163
Between 30 and 40.....	99	72	65	53	289
Between 40 and 50.....	74	43	52	29	198
Between 50 and 60.....	58	41	38	17	154
Between 60 and 70.....	74	39	29	27	169
Between 70 and 80.....	33	49	20	27	129
Between 80 and 90.....	9	19	11	8	47
Between 90 and 100.....	2	2	2	3	9
Over 100 years.....	2	1	1		4
Not stated.....	41	41	33	38	163
Totals.....	752	631	529	558	2470

## DEATHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White.....	752	631	1383
Colored.....	529	558	1087
Totals.....	1281	1189	2470

## BIRTHS.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Legitimate.....	879	783	444	458	2564
Illegitimate.....	8	9	34	39	90
Total.....	887	792	478	497	2654

## Operations Mullet Key Quarantine Station May to November 15th, 1891.

Steamships—American.....	133
Steamships—Foreign.....	12
Sailing Vessels—American.....	64
Sailing Vessels—Foreign.....	6
Total Tonnage.....	110,044
Total Number of Crews.....	5,278
Total Number of Passengers.....	2,620
Pieces of Baggage.....	750

Diagram showing the Comparative Mortality of the five most prominent causes of death during 1891, with percentages.

Consumption, 1.76	
Typhoid Fever, .80	
Pneumonia, .67	
Heart Disease, .56	
Malarial Fever, .43	



Comparative Birth and Death Rate based on Census Population, for each month of 1891, and total for whole year.

	BIRTH RATE.	DEATH RATE.
Whole year .....	14.72	13.22
January .....	15.33	16.19
February .....	13.49	13.04
March .....	16.81	12.36
April .....	14.66	13.22
May .....	11.66	11.75
June .....	15.93	12.64
July .....	14.39	16.24
August .....	15.93	13.33
September .....	16.69	12.37
October .....	11.08	12.66
November .....	12.46	14.23
December .....	17.11	11.58

Death Rates per annum based on Census population :

**Jacksonville, City of, Census Population....	17,201.	Death Rate....	33.89
†Monroe County, " " .....	18,786.	" "	32.26
*Duval County, " " .....	26,800.	" "	24.30
Pensacola, City of " " .....	11,750.	" "	21.97
†Escambia County, " " .....	20,188.	" "	16.35
Hillsborough County, " " .....	14,941.	" "	12.94
St. Johns County, " " .....	8,712.	" "	12.06
Orange County, " " .....	12,584.	" "	9.78
Putnam County, " " .....	11,186.	" "	7.79
Marion County, " " .....	20,796.	" "	6.35
Alachua County, " " .....	22,934.	" "	4.49

\*\*The population of Jacksonville, as estimated by the City Board of Health, is 25,000; on such a basis the death rate would be 23.32.

\*Whole County, including the City of Jacksonville.

†This computation is based on reports for six months.

‡Includes the City of Pensacola.

Counties that Reported During the Year 1891.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Alachua .....	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12
Brevard .....	+	+											2
Columbia .....					+	+		+	+	+			5
DeSoto .....	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	10
Duval .....	*	+	+	*	+	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	12
Escambia .....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12
Franklin .....	+				*	+	*	+	+	+	+	*	9
Hillsborough .....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11
Lake .....					+	+	+		+	+	+	+	7
Leon .....	+		+	+	+	+	+						6
Levy .....				+	+	+	+		+				5
Manatee .....								+		+			2
Marion .....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12
Monroe .....					+		+	+	+	+	+	+	76
Nassau .....	+	+			+					*	*	*	6
Orange .....	+	+	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12
Osceola .....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	12
Polk .....				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	9
Putnam .....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12
St. Johns .....	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	11
Santa Rosa .....	+							*	*	+	+	+	5
Taylor .....	+	*		+	+	+	+						7
Volusia .....	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12
Jacksonville .....	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12
Pensacola .....	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12

‡Means a report received.

\*Means reported, but not in time for monthly bulletin.



RULES FOR DISINTERMENT AND TRANSPORTA-  
TION OF THE DEAD.

RULE I. Persons dying from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Asiatic Cholera, Leprosy, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, or other infectious or contagious diseases, are required to be buried or cremated within six (6) hours from time of death.

RULE II. Persons dying from all other diseases except those mentioned in the preceding rule must be interred or cremated within twenty-four (24) hours from time of death between April 15th and December 1st, and within forty-eight (48) hours between December 1st and April 15th of each year; and if embalmed for transportation under this rule, no body can be held for shipment for a period longer than twenty-four (24) hours between April 15th and December 1st, and forty-eight (48) hours between the 1st of December and the 15th of April of any year.

RULE III. It is hereby ordered that disinterring bodies for transportation to other points, or for removal from one grave to another in the same cemetery, is forbidden between April 15th and December 1st of any year, except by a special permit from the State Board of Health.

RULE IV. The disinterring of the bodies of those having died from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Asiatic Cholera, Leprosy, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases, is hereby prohibited within two years from the date of death.

RULE V. The transportation of the bodies of persons dead of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Asiatic Cholera, Leprosy, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases, is absolutely forbidden.

RULE VI. All bodies disinterred for transportation must be placed in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead lined coffin, or in an air-tight casket, hermetically sealed (soldered), and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box.

RULE VII. A certificate from the attending physician setting forth the date and cause of death must, in all cases, accompany the casket containing the remains.

RULE VIII. A certificate from the County Board of Health or other health authority granting permission for the removal, and showing name of the deceased, age, place of death, cause of death, the point to which it is to be shipped and the name of the medical attendant, must in all cases accompany the casket containing the remains.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,  
*Health Officer of the State of Florida.*

Adopted May 2, 1892.

## INDEX.

County Boards . . . . .	5-26
Correspondence Yellow Fever at Tampa . . . . .	40
Correspondence Steamship "Nigretia" . . . . .	41
Circular Letter Vaccination . . . . .	43
County Board of Health Act . . . . .	50
Diphtheria . . . . .	12
Disinterring Dead Bodies . . . . .	84
Finances . . . . .	31-39
Fees . . . . .	21-39
General Health . . . . .	5-8
Health Boards . . . . .	26
Inspectors . . . . .	6-21
Letter of Transmittal . . . . .	3
Leprosy . . . . .	15
Legislation . . . . .	32
Meetings . . . . .	6-16
Steamship "Nigretia," case of . . . . .	11-41
Office Work . . . . .	33
Personnel of Board . . . . .	2
Quarantine Stations . . . . .	6
Quarantine Service . . . . .	21
Report of President . . . . .	3
Report of R. P. Daniel, ex-President . . . . .	5
Report of State Health Officer . . . . .	8
Relations with Other Boards . . . . .	5-26
Recommendations . . . . .	33
"Soli Deo Gloria," case of . . . . .	10
Smallpox . . . . .	11
Statistics . . . . .	54
Typhoid Fever . . . . .	12
Transportation of Dead . . . . .	84
Vaccination . . . . .	13-43
Vital Statistics . . . . .	17-54
"Warren Adams," case of . . . . .	11
Yellow Fever . . . . .	9